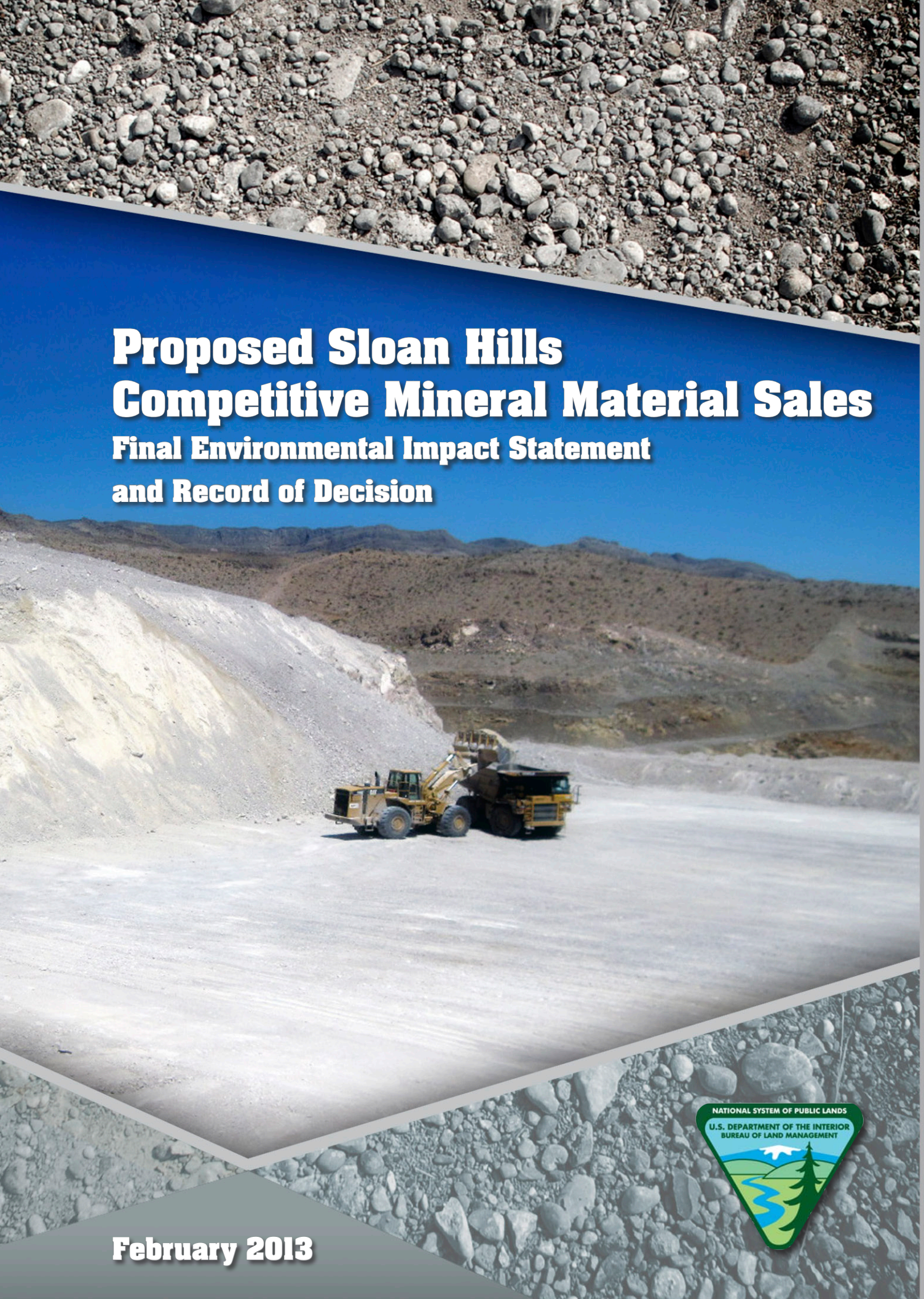
BLM

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision



NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

February 2013

BLM Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cover photos by Rick Zaninovich and Evan Allen

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Southern Nevada District Office
Las Vegas Field Office
4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130
http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en.html

February 14, 2013

In Reply Refer To:
N-82069 / N-83153
3600 (NVS0053)

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review are the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision (ROD) for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales. The Final EIS analyzes the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the proposed sale of two mineral materials contracts, by competitive bid, in the Sloan Hills of southern Nevada. Responses to comments received during the Draft EIS comment period and resultant changes to the Draft EIS are documented in the Final EIS. Comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text and additional air quality conformity analyses, but otherwise did not identify any substantial issues. The BLM has selected the No Action Alternative. The reasons for this decision are documented in the Record of Decision.

The period for appeal of the ROD will be for 30 days following the date of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication of the Notice of Availably (NOA) of this Final EIS and ROD in the *Federal Register*. As allowed by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1506.10(b), the BLM is announcing its decision and publishing the ROD concurrently with this Final EIS. The Final EIS and ROD, with appropriate approval signatures, is posted on the project web site (www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo.html).

As a member of the public, you have the right to appeal the BLM's decision, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 4, if the decision is adverse to you and you believe the decision is incorrect. If you appeal, the following procedures must be followed:

- The Notice of Appeal must be in writing and filed (postmarked) within 30 days of the date of the publication of the EPA's NOA in the *Federal Register*.
- You must fully state your reasons for appealing the decision.
- The Notice of Appeal must be addressed to the Field Manager, with a copy to the Regional Solicitor and the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the following addresses:

  Las Vegas Field Manager
  BLM Las Vegas Field Office
  4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive
  Las Vegas, NV 89130-2301

Office of the Regional Solicitor
Pacific Southwest Region
2800 Cottage Way, E-1712
Sacramento, CA 95828

Interior Board of Land Appeals
Office of Hearings and Appeals
801 North Quincy Street, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203

In accordance with 43 CFR §4.21, you may file a petition for a stay of the effectiveness of the approved ROD, pending review of your appeal. A petition for stay must accompany your Notice of Appeal and must show sufficient justification based on relative harm, likelihood of success on the merits, immediate irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Ms. Shonna Dooman or Mr. John Evans, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, at (702) 515-5000.

Thank you for your interest in public lands.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Ross, Jr.
Field Manager

ABSTRACT

This Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared to analyze and disclose the potential environmental impacts resulting from approval of the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales. Two mining companies, CEMEX and Service Rock Products Corporation, have submitted mining plans to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Las Vegas Field Office proposing to mine and process limestone and dolomite from the Sloan Hills of southern Nevada. Each proponent proposes to construct an open pit mine on adjacent parcels. The open pit mines would eventually merge into a single open pit. In addition to open pit mines, each proponent is proposing ancillary facilities that would include a minerals processing plant and other support facilities, which may include office buildings, truck maintenance buildings, fueling facilities, scale houses, parking facilities, an employee training facility, parts storage area, and a quality control/quality assurance laboratory.

This Final EIS analyzes five alternatives: (1) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site to two mining companies that would operate independently, and the mine pits would eventually merge into a single open pit; (2) the sale of mineral material in the North Site only; (3) the sale of mineral material in the South Site only; (4) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site as one contract to a single mining company; and (5) the No Action Alternative. Impacts from approval of any action alternative would include increases in particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) and other air emissions; alteration of the topography; loss of vegetation, wildlife habitat, and special status species habitat, including desert tortoise habitat; changes to natural drainage patterns and pathways; consumption of water for minerals processes and dust suppression; alteration in the land use pattern and the visual quality of the area; increased noise and vibration levels from heavy equipment and blasting activities; and increased traffic levels on local roads and highways.

Because the comments received on the Draft EIS did not warrant substantive changes to the Draft EIS, the Final EIS is an abbreviated version, including comments received on the draft document, the formal response to comments, errata sheets indicating where the draft document is revised, and appendices.

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RECORD OF DECISION

The approval of this Record of Decision for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Final Environmental Impact Statement completes the environmental analysis process for this project. This Record of Decision documents the Bureau of Land Management's decision to select Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative. This alternative does not authorize the competitive sale of mineral materials in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada.

This document meets the requirements for a Record of Decision, as provided in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1505.2, and follows the guidance in 40 CFR §1506.10(b)(2), which authorizes the BLM to run the 30-day availability period concurrent with the 30-day appeal period.

Appeal procedures are identified at the end of this Record of Decision.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Las Vegas Field Office
4701 North Torrey Pines Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130-2301
Telephone: (702) 515-5000

Approved By: _____ Date: 2/14/13

Field Manager, Las Vegas Field Office

Introduction

This document constitutes the Record of Decision of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Las Vegas Field Office, Nevada, for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It documents the BLM's decision and includes a summary of public involvement in the decision making process and the basis for making this decision. The Final EIS analyzes the four alternatives of the Proposed Action as well as the No Action Alternative. It also describes the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the proposed competitive sale of mineral materials in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada.

The BLM has issued this Record of Decision concurrent with the Final EIS, as allowed under 40 CFR §1506.10(b); thus, review of the Final EIS and the time period in which to appeal this decision run concurrently. There will be no implementation actions approved during the 30-day concurrent review and appeal period of the Final EIS and Record of Decision. This Record of Decision documents BLM's intention to implement the No Action Alternative.

Background

The BLM received applications from two mining companies (CEMEX and Service Rock Products Corporation [SRP]) to mine and process limestone and dolomite minerals in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada. Two settlement agreements exist that obligate BLM to process the mineral material sales applications submitted by CEMEX and SRP. The Sloan Hills site contains geologic formations of calcium and magnesium carbonates (limestone and dolomite, respectively) that have been identified as suitable for the production of construction aggregate. The Sloan Hills site was selected by the mining applicants because of the large volume of high-quality materials and its proximity to the area where construction materials are likely to be needed most.

The mining applicants, CEMEX and SRP, have proposed to mine approximately 126 million tons and 74 million tons of aggregate, respectively, from the Sloan Hills area. The proposed project site consists of a total of 640 acres south of Las Vegas and east of Interstate 15 near the community of Sloan. The proposed project site includes the entire south half of Section 29 (the North Site) and the entire north half of Section 32 (the South Site) located in Township 23 South, Range 61 East, Mount Diablo Based Meridian. In addition to open pit mines, each proponent is proposing ancillary facilities that would include a minerals processing plant and other support facilities, which may include office buildings, truck maintenance buildings, fueling facilities, scale houses, parking facilities, an employee training facility, parts storage area, and a quality control/quality assurance laboratory.

Alternatives Considered

The Final EIS evaluates five alternatives: (1) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site to two mining companies that would operate independently, and the mine pits would eventually merge into a single open pit; (2) the sale of mineral materials in the North Site only; (3) the sale of mineral material in the South Site only; (4) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site as one contract to a single mining company; and (5) the No Action Alternative.

Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)

Alternative 1 consists of two proposed competitive mineral material sales that would result in two open pit dolomite/limestone quarries and associated facilities. Eventually, the two open pits would merge into one open pit. This alternative is based on the original proposal for mining activities that was submitted by the mining applicants. Each mining company would maintain a separate site for facilities and staging, and each would be responsible for acquiring the necessary water rights and other utility and access rights-of-way. This alternative is based on the original proposal for mining activities that was submitted by the mining applicants.

The limestone and dolomite would be mined using traditional above ground quarrying techniques, including stripping, drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling of both production and waste mineral products.

The North Site pit would be mined over a projected 30-year period. The proposed volume of material to be removed from the property would be approximately 126 million tons, the majority of which would be processed on site and would leave the property as finished products. The South Site open pit mine would be mined over a projected 20-year period. The estimated volume of aggregate material to be mined from the South Site is approximately 74 million tons.

The crushed aggregate products would be loaded onto highway haul trucks and weighed at on-site scale houses for transportation off site. An estimated 312,000 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the North and South sites at peak production levels.

Additional facilities that would be constructed on the North and South sites would include a minerals processing plant and other support facilities, which may include office buildings, truck maintenance buildings, fueling facilities, scale houses, parking facilities, an employee training facility, and a parts storage area.

Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)

Alternative 2, at 320 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in the North Site only. Under this alternative, only the mineral material in the North Site would be sold by competitive bid. This parcel would be developed in a manner similar to the description provided for Alternative 1. The mineral material in the South Site would not be sold and would therefore not be quarried for construction aggregate materials. The estimated volume of material to be removed from the property is approximately 126 million tons. An estimated 156,250 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the North Site at peak production levels for a total of 3,926,563 truck trips over the 30-year term of the North Site mineral material sales contract.

Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)

Alternative 3, at 320 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in the South Site only. Under this alternative, only the mineral material in the South Site would be sold by competitive bid. This parcel would be developed according to the description provided for Alternative 1. The mineral material in the North Site would not be sold and would therefore not be quarried for construction aggregate materials.

The estimated volume of aggregate material to be mined from the site is approximately 74 million tons. An estimated 156,250 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the South Site at peak production levels for a total of 2,312,500 truck trips over the 20-year term of the South Site mineral material sales contract.

Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)

Alternative 4 would be the same as described for Alternative 1 except that BLM would simultaneously sell the mineral material within the North Site and the South Site to a single applicant. The combined mineral material mining site would be modified from the plans described for Alternative 1 to include a single ancillary facility site, a single unusable rock storage area, a single access and utility corridor, and would eliminate the protocols for the two pits merging.

Alternative 5 (No Action Alternative)

Alternative 5 is the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM sale of mineral material would not occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mining operations in the Proposed Action area would not be authorized or approved. No surface disturbance would occur, and no impacts to the existing physical or biological environment would take place. Nearly 200 million tons of construction aggregate would not be produced in the Sloan Hills area.

The Bureau of Land Management's Decision

The BLM selects Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative. This alternative does not authorize the competitive sale of mineral materials in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada. This decision is based on environmental analysis and takes into consideration public comments on the project including comments received on the Draft EIS.

The BLM's decision to select the No Action Alternative is in conformance with the Las Vegas Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/FEIS), approved on October 5, 1998. In addition, BLM's decision is consistent with the Materials Act and the Federal Land Management Policy Act. The decision to select the No Action Alternative will result in no changes to current management of this area.

Reasons for the Decision

In making this decision, the BLM reviewed and carefully considered the impacts identified in the Final EIS, relevant issues and concerns, and public input received throughout the EIS process including comments on the Draft EIS. For the following reasons, the BLM has selected the No Action Alternative.

Under Section 176(c)(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), federal agencies that "engage in, support in any way or provide financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity" must demonstrate that such actions do not interfere with state and local plans to bring an area into attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (42 United States Code [USC] Section 7506(c)). The proposed project is located within the Las Vegas Valley Hydrolographic Basin 212 (air basin), which is classified non- attainment for ozone. In August 2010, Clark County Department of Air Quality (DAQ) submitted the *Proposed Particulate Matter (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter [PM_{10}])*

Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, at this time, the redesignation to attainment is pending EPA approval. The State Implementation Plan (SIP) provides a strategy to bring the air basin into compliance and maintain compliance with all NAAQS. The Clark County Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) provides SIP Emission Budgets for each air pollutant that need to be adhered to in order for the Las Vegas Valley to comply with all NAAQS. BLM performed a CAA General Conformity Analysis that included both direct onsite emissions and air pollutant emissions associated with all on-road haul truck activities traveling from the proposed project site to construction sites throughout the Las Vegas Valley. The result of that analysis determined that Alternatives 1 through 4 in combination with other emission sources within the Las Vegas Valley exceed the SIP Emission Budgets for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions (ozone precursor pollutants). Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 would impede compliance of the NAAQS for ozone in the project area and are not in conformance with the Clark County RTP or the SIP for the State of Nevada. Only Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative would not generate emissions above the SIP budget and is in conformance to the Clark County RTP and the SIP for the State of Nevada.

During preparation of the Draft EIS, the BLM received comments concerning a possible reduction in property values caused by the construction and operation of an open pit mine. Residents living near the proposed mine site(s) place value in their property for the scenic value, rural character, and outdoor recreation opportunities. It is generally believed by the residents living in nearby communities that the presence of an open pit mine would result in decline in the values of their properties.

Finally, strong opposition to the proposed competitive mineral material sale(s) was voiced by local elected officials and local residents. Local residents are opposed to the construction and operation of open pit mine(s) in close proximity to their houses because they feel it would negatively impact their health, property values, and quality of life.

Mitigation and Monitoring

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require agencies to identify in their Record of Decision any mitigation measures that are necessary to minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected. The regulations further state that a monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted where applicable for any mitigation.

The BLM concludes that there is no environmental harm caused by selection of the No Action Alternative. Therefore, mitigation measures are not required and a monitoring and enforcement plan has not been developed.

Public Involvement

The CEQ regulations require that agencies shall make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures (40 CFR §1506.6). The public participation process begins with scoping and continues through the Record of Decision. Scoping of the project occurred from June 11, 2007 to January 5, 2008. Two public scoping meetings were held at the Henderson Executive Airport on December 5 and 6, 2007. The official close to the public scoping

period was January 5, 2008; however, the BLM continued to receive comments through letters and e-mail.

As defined by CEQ regulations, a cooperating agency is one that has special expertise with respect to an environmental issue and/or has jurisdiction by law. The BLM invited 12 federal, state, and local governmental entities to be cooperating agencies for the preparation of the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales EIS. The following agencies accepted the invitation and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM as cooperating agencies throughout the NEPA process: City of Henderson, Clark County DAQ (formerly Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management), Clark County Department of Aviation, Las Vegas Valley Water District, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

Public Comment on the Draft EIS

A 120-day comment period on the Draft EIS began on August 5, 2011. A Notice of Availability (NOA) was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 76, No. 151) by the BLM and the EPA on August 5, 2011, announcing the availability of the Draft EIS for public review and comment. The close of the comment period was December 5, 2011.

The BLM Las Vegas Field Office hosted three public hearings in the Henderson area on November 1, 2, and 3, 2011, to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the potential environmental impacts described for the alternatives in the Draft EIS. Meetings included a brief presentation describing the purpose of and need for considering a competitive sale of mineral materials in the Sloan Hills area, the alternatives, and the next steps. Each meeting consisted of a 90-minute comment period where members of the public could make a statement about the proposed competitive mineral material sale. Two court reporters were in attendance at each hearing to record comments received from members of the public.

During the Draft EIS public comment period the BLM received 32 written comments (letters, email, or fax) from 10 government officials and 22 private citizens. At the Draft EIS public meetings 76 individuals provided comments including 11 government officials and 65 private citizens. Some individuals provided both written comments and oral comments. Additionally, there were some individuals who provided the same or a similar comment at more than one public meeting. The BLM also received one petition prior to the opening of the Draft EIS public comment period, which was signed by 3,420 individuals. The majority of the comments addressed effects on air quality, water use, noise and vibration, visual resources, transportation and traffic, socioeconomics, and special management areas.

The EPA and the Clark County DAQ questioned some of the analytical models and assumptions that were used in the air quality analysis. As a result of their comments and subsequent meetings with the Clark County DAQ, the BLM has included a revised air quality analysis in the Final EIS (Chapter 6).

Public comments were analyzed and considered in the preparation of the Final EIS and this Record of Decision. The responses to the input received during the comment period are included in the Final EIS (Chapter 4).

Appeal Rights

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 4. If an appeal is filed, the following procedures must be followed:

- The Notice of Appeal must be in writing and filed (postmarked) within 30 days of the date of the publication of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Availability of the Final EIS in the Federal Register.
- You must fully state your reasons for appealing the decision.
- The Notice of Appeal must be addressed to the Field Manager, with a copy to the Regional Solicitor and the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed is in error. If you wish to file a petition, pursuant to 43 CFR 4.21, for a stay of the effectiveness of the approved Record of Decision pending review of your appeal by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your Notice of Appeal. A petition must show sufficient justification based on relative harm, likelihood of success on the merits, immediate irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and whether the public interest favors granting the stay. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

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CONTENTS

Appendices

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AFY	acre-foot per year
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DAQ	Department of Air Quality
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPM	diesel particulate matter
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gas
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
I-15	Interstate 15
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
LOS	level of service
LVVWD	Las Vegas valley Water District
MT	metric tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCA	National Conservation Area

NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
RTC	Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SRP	Service Rock Products Corporation
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	vehicle miles travelled
VOC	volatile organic compounds
VRM	visual resource management

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On August 5, 2011 the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales. The BLM is deciding whether mining operations in the Sloan Hills area should be authorized and whether they should issue a competitive mineral material sales contract(s) for the mineral material.

The BLM is responding to applications submitted by CEMEX (formerly Rinker Materials West, LLC) and Service Rock Products Corporation (SRP) to mine the limestone and dolomite in the Sloan Hills area for production of construction aggregates. These applications were submitted in accordance with 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §3600 and two separate settlement agreements with CEMEX and SRP. The settlement agreements state that both CEMEX and SRP were to submit mining and reclamation plans for competitive mineral material sales contracts and that BLM would commit to considering the proposed sale in good faith and would look favorably upon approving the proposed sale upon complying with all applicable statutes and regulations. The settlement agreements were specific to mineral material sales in the southern half of Section 29 and the northwestern 1/4 of Section 32, Township 23 South, Range 61 East, Mount Diablo Based Meridian. The northeastern 1/4 of Section 32 was later included to meet the volume needs of SRP as stipulated in their settlement agreement.

The BLM prepared a Draft EIS to analyze and disclose potential impacts that could result from the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales. The Draft EIS was released to the public for review and comment on August 5, 2011. The public comment period was open for 120 days. BLM has reviewed the comments received on the Draft EIS and in response to the comments, BLM has made some corrections and changes to information presented in the Draft EIS. Chapter 5 of this Final EIS, Errata and Other Changes to the Draft EIS, describes those changes. These changes resulted from public comments, agency comments, or BLM's independent review.

1.1 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE ACTION

1.1.1 BLM Purpose of the Action

The BLM is responding to applications submitted by CEMEX (formerly Rinker Materials West, LLC) and SRP for a competitive mineral material sale of limestone and dolomite on public lands administered by the BLM in the Sloan Hills area. These applications were submitted in accordance with 43 CFR §3600 and two separate settlement agreements with CEMEX and SRP. In accordance with 43 CFR §3600, the BLM will not dispose of mineral material if it is determined that the aggregate damage to the public lands and resources outweighs the public benefits that BLM expects from the proposed mineral material sale. The BLM has evaluated the issuance of the requested contracts for the sale of mineral material and potential impacts resulting from the proposed externally generated action through the analysis in the Draft EIS.

1.1.2 BLM Need for the Action

The BLM's authority to dispose of mineral materials that are not subject to mineral leasing or location under the mining laws is the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (30 United States Code [USC] 601 et seq.), commonly referred to as the Materials Act. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of

1976 (43 USC 1701, et seq.) provides the general authority for BLM to manage the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. To fulfill BLM's responsibility under the Materials Act and the Federal Land Policy Management Act, BLM must consider and respond to the applicant's request for a competitive mineral material sale contract to construct, operate, maintain, and reclaim construction aggregate mines at the Sloan Hills location (43 CFR §3601.6).

1.1.3 Applicant's Objective

The applicant's objective is to mine high-quality limestone and dolomite at the Sloan Hills site to supply construction aggregate to the southern Las Vegas valley. The Sloan Hills site was selected as a desirable location for an aggregate mine based on its (1) availability of high-quality formations of limestone and dolomite and potential to produce a high volume of material over a long period of time, (2) proximity to the southern Las Vegas valley, and (3) accessibility to interstate highways and railroads. Although the applicant's objective provides useful information, in accordance with BLM policy for an externally generated action, the Draft EIS analyzed BLM's purpose and need, not the applicant's purpose and need (BLM, 2008).

1.1.4 Decision to be Made

The BLM will decide whether mining operations in the Sloan Hills area should be authorized and whether the BLM should issue a competitive mineral material sales contract(s) for the mineral material. The BLM will also determine what terms and conditions (stipulations) should be placed on the contracts to appropriately protect the environment and to provide for reclamation of the site after mining is complete, should they decide to approve a competitive mineral material sale.

1.2 PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

The Proposed Action site consists of a total of 640 acres south of Las Vegas and east of Interstate 15 near the community of Sloan. The Proposed Action site includes the south half of Section 29 (the North Site) and the north half of Section 32 (the South Site) located in Township 23 South, Range 61 East.

The Draft EIS analyzed five alternatives: (1) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site to two mining companies that would operate independently, and the mine pits would eventually merge into a single open pit; (2) the sale of mineral materials in the North Site only; (3) the sale of mineral material in the South Site only; (4) the sale of mineral material in the North Site and the South Site as one contract to a single mining company; and (5) the No Action Alternative. Descriptions of these alternatives are provided below.

1.2.1 Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)

Alternative 1 consists of two proposed competitive mineral material sales that would result in two open pit dolomite/limestone quarries and associated facilities. Eventually, the two open pits would merge into one open pit. This alternative is based on the original proposal for mining activities that was submitted by the mining applicants. Each mining company would maintain a separate site for facilities and staging, and each would be responsible for acquiring the necessary water rights and other utility and access rights-of-way. This alternative is based on the original proposal for mining activities that was submitted by the mining applicants.

The limestone and dolomite would be mined using traditional aboveground quarrying techniques, including stripping, drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling of both production and waste mineral products.

The North Site pit would be mined over a projected 30-year period. The proposed volume of material to be removed from the property would be approximately 126 million tons, the majority of which would be processed on site and would leave the property as finished products. The South Site open pit mine would be mined over a projected 20-year period. The estimated volume of aggregate material to be mined from the South Site is approximately 74 million tons.

The crushed aggregate products would be loaded onto highway haul trucks and weighed at on site scale houses for transportation off site. An estimated average of 312,000 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the North and South sites at peak production levels.

Additional facilities that would be constructed on the North and South sites would include a minerals processing plant and other support facilities, which may include office buildings, truck maintenance buildings, fueling facilities, scale houses, parking facilities, an employee training facility, and a parts storage area.

1.2.2 Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)

Alternative 2, at 320 acres, includes the sale of a mineral materials contract in the North Site only. Under this alternative, only the mineral material in the North Site would be sold by competitive bid. This parcel would be developed in a manner similar to the description provided under Section 1.3.1 for the North Site. The mineral material in the South Site would not be sold and would therefore not be quarried for construction aggregate materials. The estimated volume of material to be removed from the property is approximately 126 million tons. An estimated 156,250 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the North Site at peak production levels for a total of 3,926,563 truck trips over the 30-term of the North Site mineral material sales contract.

1.2.3 Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)

Alternative 3, at 320 acres, includes the sale of a mineral materials contract in the South Site only. Under this alternative, only the mineral material in the South Site would be sold by competitive bid. This parcel would be developed according to the description for the South Site provided under Section 1.3.1. The mineral material in the North Site would not be sold and would therefore not be quarried for construction aggregate materials. The estimated volume of aggregate material to be mined from the site is approximately 74 million tons. An estimated 156,250 truck trips per year would be required to transport the mineral materials from the South Site at peak production levels for a total of 2,312,500 truck trips over the 20-term of the South Site mineral material sales contract.

1.2.4 Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)

Alternative 4 would be the same as described for Alternative 1 except that BLM would simultaneously sell the mineral material within the North Site and the South Site to a single applicant. The combined mineral material mining site would be modified from the plans described for Alternative 1 to include a

single ancillary facility site, a single unusable rock storage area, a single access and utility corridor, and would eliminate the protocols for the two pits merging.

1.2.5 Alternative 5 (No Action Alternative)

Alternative 5 is the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM sale of mineral material would not occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mining operations in the Proposed Action area would not be authorized or approved. No surface disturbance would occur, and no impacts to the existing physical or biological environment would take place. Nearly 200 million tons of construction aggregate would not be produced in the Sloan Hills area.

1.3 BLM'S PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

In consideration of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts analyzed in the Draft EIS the BLM has selected the No Action Alternative as their preferred alternative.

2.0 AGENCY COORDINATION

Agency and public review is an integral part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and provides the public and agencies with an opportunity to be involved in the decision process. Throughout the preparation of the Draft EIS, the BLM made both formal and informal efforts to involve other federal agencies, state and local governments, and tribes. As part of scoping, federal, state, and local agencies that may have an interest in the Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales EIS were invited to participate in the preparation of the Draft EIS as cooperating agencies. During the scoping period, the BLM sent formal letters inviting 10 agencies to participate as cooperating agencies in the preparation of the Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales EIS. Of those agencies invited, the following agreed to be cooperating agencies in the development of this EIS:

- Las Vegas valley Water District (LVVWD)
- Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)
- Clark County Department of Air Quality (DAQ)
- Clark County Department of Aviation
- City of Henderson

The roles and responsibilities of cooperating agencies include, but are not limited to:

- Involvement in the NEPA process beginning as early as possible, with particular emphasis on development of the purpose and need, range of alternatives, and methodologies for the analysis of alternatives.
- Identifying, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental impacts, and participating in the resolution of any issues.
- Participating in the scoping process.

Representatives from the cooperating agencies were invited to provide comments on earlier versions of the Draft EIS. Additionally, a meeting was held on May 17, 2010 to discuss the resolution of comments provided by the cooperating agencies and to develop mitigation measures.

Following publication of the Draft EIS the cooperating agencies provided additional comments during the public comment period. These comments, as well as those submitted by other agencies and the general public, are summarized in Chapter 4.

The BLM also held a separate meeting with the Clark County DAQ on June 4, 2012. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the need for additional air quality analyses and to determine the scope of additional analyses. Changes that were made to the Draft EIS as a result of this meeting are incorporated into a supplemental air quality analysis (Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

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3.0 DRAFT EIS REVIEW PERIOD

3.1 FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

The Federal Register Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was published on August 5, 2011, marking the beginning of the comment period for the project (Appendix A). The comment period ended on December 5, 2011. The BLM minimum requirement for an EIS public comment period is 45 days; however, BLM accepted comments on the Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Draft EIS for 120 days.

3.2 ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEDIA RELEASES

Announcements for the Draft EIS public meetings were published in the following local newspapers: Las Vegas Review Journal, Las Vegas Sun, and El Tiempo. A copy of the newspaper announcements is provided in Appendix B. Meeting dates, times, and locations were posted on the BLM Southern Nevada District Office Web site (http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo.html). Additionally, flyers announcing the public meetings were posted on community announcement boards at the following locations: City of Henderson City Hall, James I. Gibson Library, Paseo Verde Library, Lydia Malcolm Library, Henderson Multigenerational Center, Black Mountain Recreation Center, Valley View Recreation Center, and Silver Springs Recreation Center. A copy of the flyer is provided in Appendix B.

3.3 PUBLIC HEARINGS

Public hearings are required when there is substantial environmental controversy concerning the proposed action or a substantial interest in holding a public hearing (40 CFR § 1506.6). Public hearing locations, dates, and number of attendees are provided in Table 1. In accordance with BLM requirements, sign-in sheets were provided and attendees were encouraged to sign in. Copies of the sign-in sheets are provided in Appendix C.

Table 1
Public Meetings

Meeting Location	Date	Number of Attendees that Signed In
Henderson Convention Center 200 South Water Street Henderson, Nevada	November 1, 2011 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm	49
Coronado High School 1001 Coronado Center Drive Henderson, Nevada	November 2, 2011 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm	580
Liberty High School 3700 Liberty Heights Avenue Henderson, Nevada	November 3, 2011 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm	49

Each public meeting began with a 60-minute open house session where posters displaying information were available for viewing and BLM employees and contractors involved in the preparation of the Draft EIS were available to discuss the Proposed Action with interested persons. Copies of the posters displayed at public meetings are provided in Appendix D. The open house session was followed by a 30-minute presentation on the project and the procedures for making comments. The final 90 minutes of the public meetings were allotted for individuals to stand and make public comments on the Proposed Action. The proceedings of each public meeting were recorded by court reporters. Transcripts of the meetings are available for viewing at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office or online at http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo.html.

Comment fact sheets, agendas, and comment cards were also provided at each meeting. A copy of these handouts is included in Appendix E. Comment cards were provided so members of the public could submit written comments regarding issues or concerns about the Proposed Action. Comment cards could be submitted at the meeting, or mailed, emailed, or faxed to the BLM Southern Nevada District Office.

3.4 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The Draft EIS public comment period was opened on August 5, 2011 and the public comment period was closed on December 5, 2011. Table 2 summarizes the number of comments received during this period. Chapter 4 includes a summary of the comments and the BLM's response to comments.

Table 2
Number of Comments Received

Commenter Affiliation/Agency	Number of Comments Received
Written Comments Received by Mail, Email, or Fax	
Federal Government Official/Agency	2
State Government Official/Agency	3
Local Government Official/Agency	3
Private Citizen	25
Public Statements Made During Draft EIS Meetings	
Federal Government Official/Agency	13
State Government Official/Agency	1
Local Government Official/Agency	3
Private Citizen	32
Private Statements Recorded During Draft EIS Meetings	
Private Citizen	26
Signed Petition	
Private Citizen	3,420

4.0 COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

The following chapter provides a summary of the comments that were received by the BLM during the Draft EIS public comment period. Many of the comments received focused on similar topics of concern. Therefore, comments were grouped by topic and summarized in this chapter, rather than list each individual comment. Original comments are available for viewing upon request at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

1. Six private citizens and one local government official voiced a general concern that the proposed mine(s) would affect regional air quality.

Response: BLM is committed to fully evaluating potential impacts, including air quality impacts that would occur within the local communities near the project site as a result of each of the alternatives evaluated. To fulfill that commitment, BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address the issues raised by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the County, and concerned citizens. The result of that meeting was to update the air quality analysis to include an evaluation of on-road emissions sources, provide a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, an analysis of diesel particulate matter, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for each of the alternatives. The Clean Air Act Conformity analysis is included in Chapter 6 of this Final EIS. Based on the findings of the Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, Alternatives 1 through 4 would not comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and therefore would not conform to the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP; Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada [RTC], 2008) or the State Implementation Plan (SIP). This additional information will enable the Clark County DAQ to make a complete independent assessment of air quality impacts. The modeling of emissions in the Clean Air Act Conformity Analysis assumed EPA Tier 4 level diesel engines and they do not reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) enough to keep project alternatives 1 through 4 within the SIP budget. Additional mitigation such as electric or natural gas fueled haul trucks could provide additional reductions in NO_x and VOCs, but they are impractical given the size of the truck fleet and economically infeasible for the project to remain profitable.

2. A total of 18 individuals, including one federal government official, two local government officials, and 15 private citizens are concerned that the mine(s) would result in increased levels of dust in residential areas that would subsequently exacerbate people's asthma, allergies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or other breathing-related illnesses.

Response: Air quality in the Las Vegas valley is monitored by the Clark County DAQ. Air quality monitoring stations are located throughout the City of Henderson, including in the vicinity of the proposed mine(s). The successful mining applicant(s) would be required to obtain and adhere to a Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan established for the project and approved by the Clark County DAQ. The Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan for the project will include the Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Dust Control included in the Clark County DAQ *Construction Activities Dust Control Handbook* (Clark County DAQ, 2003). Note that while the BMPs are focused on

construction period dust control, in the case of this project, the BMPs would continue into the operation of the mine. Clark County DAQ BMPs are dust control measures based on project soil type, project activity, and phasing as required by the applicable standards of Sections 91 through 94 of the Clark County DAQ Air Quality Regulations. The adherence of the BMPs shall be monitored and logged during daily operation as part of the requirements of the Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan and are established to meet the goal of reducing particulate emissions from the construction and operation of the mining site(s). Additionally, some practices are designed to address the economic and environmental purposes of reducing the amount of water to be used for dust control. Localized impacts of dust dispersion within the local communities surrounding the site were analyzed through dispersion modeling. That modeling revealed that the Clark County DAQ BMPs are needed to reduce dust concentrations to levels that will not exacerbate people's asthma, allergies, COPD and other breathing-related illnesses. Because of this, the Clark County DAQ BMPs are mitigation that must be followed by the applicant as a condition placed upon the project. With mitigation these potential impacts are less than significant.

3. Ten private citizens expressed concerns that dust from the mine(s) would expose people to toxins (such as silica, gypsum, and arsenic) and that these toxins would have a negative impact on human health.

Response: The aggregate materials that would be mined are limestone and dolomite. Limestone is a mineral composed of a chemical compound, calcium carbonate, which is derived from the remains of the shelled animals that lived in the large seas that covered Nevada hundreds of millions of years ago. Dolomite is a type of limestone that contains magnesium and trace amounts of other elements. It is formed by additional chemical processes that occurred in the limestone over time. The chert that overlies the limestone and dolomite that would need to be removed to uncover the aggregate materials is a rock composed primarily of silica, generally the remains of microfossils. In their native (undisturbed) state, the chemical compounds that make up the two minerals that would be mined and the overlying cap rock are not carcinogens and do not pose a human health risk. The "toxic" properties of the chemicals that make up the limestone and dolomite are limited to dust hazards during mining, and the primary mechanism of exposure is inhalation. Limestone and dolomite dusts are not regulated as carcinogens. In occupational settings, silica dust is regulated because it is known to cause silicosis (scarring of the lungs) and lung cancer, among other chronic illnesses. However, residents would not be exposed to dust hazards or potential adverse health effects from any of these materials. First, the results of air quality modeling show that dust impacts would be minor and localized to the mine site. Second, dust control measures must be implemented during all pit mining activities to meet air quality requirements. Third, baghouse dust collectors, or similar insertable technology, would be used to control particulate emissions at the crushing and screening points. Appropriate enclosures would be installed where feasible to minimize particulate emissions. Foam sprays would also be tested in the crushing and screening operation for their effectiveness in reducing particulate emissions. Additionally, water fog sprays, or appropriate dust extraction technology, would be used at key transfer points. All of these measures would ensure dust levels do not exceed regulatory thresholds, particularly outside of the mining areas. The dust control measures are also required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to protect the workers, which would the population that would be at greatest risk of exposure because they would be closest to dust-generating activities. All mitigation measures developed in the Draft EIS would be included in the mineral material sales contract(s) as stipulations. Failure to comply with the stipulations set forth in the contract(s) could result in termination of the contract(s).

Further, an environmental regulatory records review and evaluation of the Proposed Action area was performed to identify evidence of past or present activities and/or potential hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites that could adversely impact the Proposed Action. Based on the regulatory reviews, no past or present activities and/or facilities with environmental compliance issues were found in the Proposed Action vicinity.

4. Three private citizens were concerned that the mine(s) would expose nearby residents to Valley Fever.

Response: The spores that cause valley fever are known to occur in soils in the Las Vegas valley. The risk of exposure from the construction and operation of the mine(s) is equal to the risk from any other activity that causes airborne dust, such as construction projects and recreational uses. Because the spores can be transmitted through dust, the incorporation of dust mitigation measures greatly reduces the risk of exposure to near zero levels. The construction and operation of the mine(s) would not increase the potential for exposure to valley fever above existing levels.

5. Thirteen private citizens stated the Draft EIS did not adequately account for the prevailing wind patterns in the air quality analysis. The primary concern is that winds will carry dust and toxins from the mine to the residential areas.

Response: The applicants would be required to obtain Dust Control Permit(s) and adhere to the same dust control policies as other projects in the valley. As such, operations of the mine must cease when wind speeds exceed the ability of BMPs to control fugitive dust (approximately 25 miles per hour or greater). At wind speeds between 15 and 25 miles per hour, operational activities are reduced to only those activities that are essential and additional water use and mitigation must be incorporated to ensure that fugitive dust emissions do not migrate off site. Water use for dust suppression may be more or less at different times during the mining operation, but will be required to be adequate for current conditions.

6. Two federal government officials were concerned that the presence of the mine(s) would make it more difficult for Clark County to comply with established air quality standards.

Response: BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address the issue of air quality standards raised by EPA and the County. As a result, the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis that included both on-road emissions from truck traffic as well as on site operational emissions for each of the alternatives (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS). Emissions for NO_x and VOCs would exceed the SIP emission budget, which means that approval of any of the proposed action alternatives (Alternatives 1 through 4) would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and would not conform to the Clark County RTP or SIP. EPA Tier 4 level diesel engines were assumed in the Clean Air Act Conformity Analysis and with those engines do not reduce NO_x and VOCs enough to keep project Alternatives 1 through 4 within the SIP budget. Additional mitigation such as electric or natural gas fueled haul trucks could provide additional reductions in NO_x and VOCs, but they are impractical and economically infeasible for the project to remain profitable.

7. Two local government officials did not like the use of words like "moderate" and "temporary" as conclusion statements. They felt these words did not give an adequate picture of the analyses.

Response: The characterization as "moderate" or "temporary" impacts are provided as summary conclusion statements and are not meant to be the whole picture of the analysis provided in the Draft EIS. The definitions for "moderate" and "temporary" impacts are provided at the top of Chapter 4 (page 4-2) of the Draft EIS. The impacts from particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) levels were quantitatively analyzed in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS. Tables 4.1-1 through 4.1-17 in the Draft EIS show the quantity and concentration of PM_{10} resulting from each of the alternatives during construction and operation of the mine.

8. Four local government officials and 4 private citizens expressed concern that the air quality analyses may not have adequately accounted for the pollution that would be generated by vehicle emissions. Particularly, people were concerned that the analyses only took into account emissions for vehicles while they were on the mine site, and not once they left the mine property.

Response: BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address the issues raised by the County. As a result the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include an evaluation of on-road emissions sources from project generated truck traffic throughout the valley and include them in a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, for each of the alternatives (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

9. Two local government officials and 3 private citizens were concerned that the air quality analyses were completed incorrectly.

Response: BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address the issues raised in these comments. As a result the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include an evaluation of on-road emissions sources, provide a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, an analysis of diesel particulate matter, and GHG emissions for each of the alternatives (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS). The Clark County DAQ should be able to make a complete assessment with this additional information.

10. Six private citizens were concerned that the air quality analyses were not completed in accordance with EPA standards.

Response: BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address the issue of air quality standards raised by EPA and the County. As a result the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include an to provide a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis that included both on-road emissions from truck traffic as well as on site operational emissions for each of the alternatives (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

11. One local government official felt that the conclusion that, "Mining operations would not cause an exceedance of air quality standards" was misleading because Chapter 4 shows that operation of the alternatives would cause increases in concentrations of PM_{10} levels in areas that are in non-attainment of the NAAQS.

Response: The Las Vegas Valley is presently in attainment for all criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone. The project area is designated as a non-attainment area for ozone. The EPA has issued a finding of attainment for carbon monoxide (CO) with an approved maintenance plan. Although

the EPA has issued a finding of attainment for PM_{10}, the maintenance plan and re-designation is still awaiting approval and therefore remains in serious nonattainment. As such, the Clark County DAQ has adopted a "Maintenance Plan" to insure that the Las Vegas valley including Henderson and the Project Area remain in attainment with the NAAQS for PM_{10} concentrations.

In consultation with the Clark County DAQ, BLM determined that on-road emissions from truck trips within the valley should be evaluated and a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis was conducted that included all on-road truck trips to further evaluate if the project would violate any NAAQS. Based on the additional analysis, the predicted air pollutant emissions associated with all four proposed alternative actions construction phases would exceed the SIP NO_x Emission Budget and operational phases would exceed the SIP NO_x and VOCs Emission Budgets. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and would not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

12. Three local government officials and 1 private citizen were concerned that the values presented in the air quality tables in Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS represent only incremental effects on PM concentrations and not the totals with background levels. They stated that these tables should take into account that the project area is classified as a non-attainment area for PM_{10}.

Response: Additional analyses were conducted to include background concentrations (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS). All areas within the Las Vegas valley including the Project Area are within attainment of the NAAQS for PM_{10}. This "Attainment" status designation for PM_{10} was recently approved by EPA. As such, the Clark County DAQ has adopted a "Maintenance Plan" to insure that the Las Vegas valley including Henderson and the Proposed Action area remain in attainment with the NAAQS for PM_{10} concentrations.

13. Two local government officials and 1 private citizen expressed concern that a General Conformity Determination analysis was not completed for the Proposed Action.

Response: BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address this issue and the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include an evaluation of on-road emissions sources from project generated truck traffic throughout the valley in combination with site activities and include them in a General Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, for each of the alternatives. This analysis included VOCs and NO_x as ozone precursors in addition to carbon monoxide and particulates (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

14. One local government official stated that the reductions in emissions from the unmitigated to the mitigated cases were not adequately explained and/or justified.

Response: Mitigation measure AQ10 in the Draft EIS requires the Operations Manager of the project to use EPA Tier 4 equipment for all project activities. To assess the emissions with implementation of this mitigation measure, the analysis used the EPA emission factors for EPA Tier 4 equipment. Mitigation measures AQ2 through AQ8 reduce fugitive dust emissions by applying the Clark County DAQ BMPs including the use of soil stabilizers, water for dust control, reduced speeds on site and cease of all operational activities other than dust control during high winds. These measures were quantified using the estimated dust suppression level built into the URBEMIS model used to evaluate emissions. In addition, mitigation measure AQ1 placed an operational cap on production of 7 million tons

per year on the project and evaluated this mitigation by reducing the activities on site needed to produce a maximum of 7 million tons per year.

15. One private citizen stated that the inclusion of exceptional events into the calculation of current ambient concentrations of pollution emissions does not provide an accurate representation of the background setting.

Response: Exceptional events were removed from the conformity determination analysis (refer to Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

16. One private citizen was concerned that a cumulative analysis in accordance with 40 CFR §52.21 was not performed when it was determined that some pollutants may exceed the Significant Impact Level defined for that pollutant.

Response: The new conformity determination analysis was prepared to include background concentrations in a cumulative analysis (refer to Chapter 6 of this Final EIS).

17. One private citizen stated that the comparison of MQS [*sic*] to determine significance is a requirement of the CM [*sic*]. This comparison must be made for all ambient air sites not just significant receptors.

Response: A comparison of project generated emissions in combination with background concentrations with the Ambient Air Quality Standards was made during the evaluation summarized in the Draft EIS. Tables 4.1-6 through 4.1-16 show the results of that analysis.

18. One private citizen was concerned that the highest predicted impact levels were not reported in the Draft EIS.

Response: The term “highest reported emission levels for each residential area” found in the text of Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS was used to describe the “highest predicted impact levels.” A more detailed description of the impacts being evaluated in the EIS is provided in the errata section of the Final EIS and quantitatively shown in Tables 4.1-3 through 4.1-16.

19. Four private citizens were concerned about whether the operators of the mine would comply with high-wind stop-work requirements and who would oversee their compliance with these mitigation measures. They were also concerned that the mining operators cannot be trusted to self-regulate.

Response: In addition to the mitigation measures, the successful applicant(s) would be required to obtain and adhere to a Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan established for the project and approved by the Clark County DAQ. The Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan for the project will include the BMPs for Dust Control included in the Clark County DAQ Construction Activities Dust Control Handbook. Note that while the BMPs are focused on construction period dust control, in the case of this project, the BMPs would continue into the operation of the mine. The Clark County DAQ BMPs include the requirement to cease all operational activities except for dust control measures during high wind events. The adherence of the BMPs shall be monitored and logged during daily operation as part of

the requirements of the Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan. As such, while the primary responsibility for monitoring and reporting adherence of the high-wind stop work requirement is on the operators of the mine, the Clark County DAQ also inspects sites for compliance with the BMPs and will require the mining operator(s) to show proof of compliance. Clark County DAQ also has authority to issue "Cease and Desist" orders to the mining operators if Clark County DAQ determines that the mining operator(s) have violated the conditions of their permit(s).

20. Three private citizens were concerned that the emissions analysis did not include the worst-case emissions that could possibly occur during project operation.

Response: Reasonably foreseeable worst-case conditions were evaluated by looking at the predicted highest levels of activities that would occur for each of the alternatives evaluated and combining the emissions from that level of activity with the highest reported background concentration from ambient air quality monitoring for the area. The combination of highest level of activities combined with highest reported background concentrations insures that reasonably foreseeable worst case conditions were evaluated.

21. One federal government official was concerned that the Draft EIS did not properly account for all sources of emissions and that the project could contribute to violations of the NAAQS.

Response: To account for both direct and indirect emission sources and fully evaluate the potential of the project to contribute to violations of the NAAQS, BLM met with the Clark County DAQ to address this issue. As a result the Air Quality Analysis was updated to include a Clean Air Act Conformity analysis that included both indirect on-road emissions from truck traffic as well as direct on site operational emissions for each of the alternatives (see Chapter 6 of this Final EIS). Based on the findings of the Clean Air Act Conformity analysis, predicted emissions for NO_x would exceed the SIP emission budget, which means that approval of any of the proposed action alternatives (Alternatives 1 through 4) would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and would not conform to the Clark County RTP or SIP.

22. One local government official was concerned that the Draft EIS did not include an analysis of visibility and Prevention of Significant Deterioration increments.

Response: Visual emissions from project activities would occur as a result of excessive fugitive dust emissions or visible smoke coming from the exhaust of equipment used in the mining operation. The successful mining applicant(s) would be required to obtain and adhere to a Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan established for the project and approved by the Clark County DAQ. The Dust Control Permit and Dust Mitigation Plan for the project will include the BMPs for Dust Control included in the Clark County DAQ Construction Activities Dust Control Handbook. Note that while the BMPs are focused on construction period dust control, in the case of this project, the BMPs would continue into the operation of the mine. Clark County DAQ BMPs are dust control measures include the prohibition of "visible plumes of dust." In addition, mitigation measure AQ2 requires the construction contractor(s) and operations manager(s) to use the Clark County DAQ BMPs. Finally, mitigation measure AQ10 requires the operations manager(s) to use EPA Tier 4 equipment which will not produce visible smoke. Because the mitigation measures eliminate the potential for visual emissions, there is not potential for this impact.

23. Two local government officials and 1 private citizen were concerned that the air quality mitigation measures proposed would not adequately mitigate project impacts.

Response: Please see response to comments 2, 14, and 19.

4.2 EARTH RESOURCES

24. Three private citizens expressed concern that blasting and construction of the mine on geological faults could result in property damage in nearby residential areas.

Response: There are no active faults in the Proposed Action site or vicinity. There are two inactive faults on the project site. The presence of these faults would not affect the mining process.

There are no identified geologic conditions that would be intensified by project activities resulting in geologic hazards. Licensed personnel trained in the use of explosives would perform blasting operations in the mine(s) as needed. Only authorized personnel would be allowed in the vicinity of the blasting area. All blasters would be certified in Nevada, and all blasting operations would be performed in compliance with current federal and state regulations. The pit walls and waste rock stockpiles would be constructed to conform to regulatory standards to minimize instability. During the progression of the mine pit, benches approximately 45 feet in height would be constructed in the quarry with a production width of approximately 25 feet to safely accommodate loaders and haul trucks. This would result in a slope of approximately 60 degrees from horizontal, which would provide an adequate factor of safety. The mine configuration will be subject to geotechnical review. If local rock instability is discovered during mining operations, the slope would be modified to an angle that would stabilize the slope as much as possible. The design of the open pit would take into account the mining companies' knowledge of the rock materials, geotechnical tests, and Mine Safety and Health Administration design standards. As mining occurs, design parameters and assumptions would be tested against actual conditions. Monitoring of the conditions would be accomplished through geological and geotechnical evaluation involving geologic structure mapping and slope stability monitoring and analysis. For those reasons, the creation of open pit mine(s) and blasting for mineral material would not impact the structural integrity of nearby residential properties; however, mitigation measure ER2 provides that the successful applicant must have appropriate insurance coverage to address potential off site damage to structures or injury to people from blasting activities.

25. One private citizen was concerned that there may be toxic elements in the soil and workers and/or residents could be exposed to these toxic elements.

Response: See response to comment 3.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

26. Three private citizens expressed concern about impacts that the mine(s) would have on wildlife and vegetation.

Response: No species of plants or wildlife would be extirpated by the proposed action. Additionally, the BLM is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to ensure that the continued

existence of threatened and/or endangered species in the area is not jeopardized by the proposed action, as well as to develop additional mitigation measures that would further protect the threatened and/or endangered wildlife and vegetation living in the vicinity of the Proposed Action area. Currently the only listed species in the vicinity of the proposed action is the threatened desert tortoise.

27. One state government official stated they believed that potential impacts to bighorn sheep could not be adequately quantified without collecting several years of pre-mining habitat use data. This official has suggested implementing a mitigation measure that would require the mining applicant(s) to financially support additional study of habitat use by bighorn sheep in the area, both prior to mining and after commencement of mining activities. This would allow the BLM to determine whether the presence of mining is adversely affecting this species' use of lands in the vicinity of the mine(s) and to implement additional protective measures, if necessary, to protect this vulnerable species.

Response: Thank you for your comments. Your suggestions will be taken under advisement while the BLM makes their decision on this Proposed Action.

4.4 WATER RESOURCES

28. Eighteen private citizens stated that they believed that the mine(s) would consume too much water in an area where residents are already asked to restrict their own water use.

Response: The most water use would occur during the first year following approval of mining operations. This water would primarily be used for dust suppression purposes to wet areas during vegetation removal, mass grading, fine grading, and to wet dirt access roads and stockpile areas. Water used for dust suppression is consumptive use and cannot be recycled. Following the first year, the estimated net consumption of water (after recycling of process water is accounted for) would range between 25 acre-feet per year (AFY) and 115 AFY (8.1 million to 37.5 million gallons per year) at peak production. Tables 4.4-1 and 4.4-2 in Section 4.4 of the Draft EIS summarize the annual use and net demand over the life of the project.

The scenarios for how water could be obtained are described in the Draft EIS on page 2-14 (North Site) and page 2-25 (South Site). Water for use on the mine site(s) would predominantly be obtained from groundwater wells in the Las Vegas Groundwater Basin with permitted points of diversion, not from Lake Mead. There are currently no municipal water supplies in the vicinity that mining applicants could draw water from and, at the time of this writing, there are no plans that would provide the Sloan Hills site with a municipal source of water in the near future. No new groundwater rights are authorized in the Las Vegas valley. Diversion of existing groundwater rights is the only feasible option for acquiring the necessary water to operate the mine(s). The successful applicant(s) would be required to obtain water by transferring groundwater rights from another point of diversion. Therefore, authorization of the mine(s) would not result in consumption of water beyond what is already permitted in the Las Vegas valley.

From a cumulative perspective, actions that have impacted groundwater resources include residential developments, which increased approximately 80 percent from 1990 to 2006, and mining activities. Over this time, the total water pumped from the groundwater basin was approximately 75,000 acre-feet (Las Vegas Groundwater Management Program, 2010). Artificial recharge has added 200,000 acre-feet back

into the groundwater basin since 1988, and in conjunction with natural recharge of the aquifer, the amount being pumped out is still less than the total water that goes back in to the aquifer. As the population continues to increase, the demand on available groundwater resources will also increase. Planning efforts of the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, in conjunction with the required permitting process for allocation of water rights in the state, would reduce the potential for over-withdrawal of the groundwater basin. Cumulatively, the water demand of the Proposed Action in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would not result in a significant impact on groundwater resources because no new groundwater permits would be issued (Draft EIS Section 5.3.5, page 5-28).

29. Four private citizens were concerned that the water used for dust control will become contaminated and thus will contaminate our groundwater and/or Lake Mead.

Response: The mining applicant(s) would be prohibited from using chemical dust suppressants on the mine site(s). Because no chemical dust suppressants would enter surface water (via runoff) or groundwater (through infiltration), there is no potential for groundwater or surface water contamination. Instead, untreated groundwater would be used for dust control. It would be used to wet areas during vegetation removal, mass grading, fine grading, and to wet dirt access roads and stockpile areas. The majority of water use for dust suppression would be the first year (approximately 580 acre-feet each for the North site and the South site. After the first year, the water use would be substantially reduced to approximately 1.8 acre-feet per year.

In order for water used for dust control to “become contaminated” there must be contaminants present at levels that could pose an environmental or health risk, and there must be pathways for the water to enter groundwater or surface water. Groundwater at the mine site(s) does not contain any contaminants at levels that exceed drinking water standards (Draft EIS page 3-48), so untreated groundwater would not be a source of contamination. In addition, no past or present facilities with environmental compliance problems were reported in the Proposed Action area that would be a known source of groundwater contamination (Draft EIS page 1-18). Therefore, groundwater applied to the mine site(s) for dust control would not be a source of groundwater contamination.

The Draft EIS explains the pathways for contaminants to potentially affect surface water or groundwater (Draft EIS sections 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.4, respectively). Because water used for dust control would not be recycled (i.e., it would not be stored in ponds like process water), it would remain on-site until it evaporates and/or is absorbed by soil. During rainfall/runoff events where surface water runoff crosses the mining areas, there is the potential for erosion and transport of soil (sediment) during rainfall/runoff events that could add sediment to runoff that could flow off-site, which could affect water quality. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Action would lead to increases in the levels of contaminants or dissolved solids in Pittman Natural Wash 2 or in the downstream waters of Pittman Wash, Duck Creek, and eventually Las Vegas Wash, which flows to Lake Mead, in a manner that would cause water quality degradation (Draft EIS page 4-55). Moreover, potential water quality impacts, although minor, are expected to be further minimized by implementing a drainage plan and a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that retains rainfall/runoff on site, and BMPs for controlling sedimentation. These measures are mandatory, not optional. There is the potential for accidental spills of contaminants during construction and mining activities that could be transported off site by surface water flows during

precipitation events. The potential sources are associated with leakages of fuel or lubricants from vehicles and other machinery. If contaminants are transported off site, they could adversely affect surface water quality in downstream surface waters. Development and implementation of a drainage plan, Hazardous Materials Control Plan, SWPPP that retains rainfall/runoff on site, and BMPs would minimize the potential for transport of contaminants off site during precipitation events if there were groundwater remaining on-site from dust suppression activities. In the event of a release of contaminants from heavy equipment, the potential for groundwater quality degradation from groundwater use for dust control is minimal because the climate is arid, which reduces the potential for infiltration of chemicals into the ground; mining would not intercept groundwater (and, therefore, there would be no pathway for dust suppression to enter groundwater directly), and a Hazardous Materials Control Plan would be developed and implemented as for surface water.

For the reasons outlined above, the potential for the Proposed Action to cause or exacerbate groundwater or surface water contamination as a result of water use for dust control is minimal.

30. One private citizen expressed concern that the mining applicant(s) would be unable to secure the proper water rights.

Response: The successful applicant(s) will be responsible for securing the appropriate water rights. Securing these water rights is not within BLM's jurisdiction. If the appropriate water rights cannot be secured, then the project will not be allowed to proceed.

31. One private citizen stated that they believed the groundwater flow models used to conduct the groundwater use analysis were not the appropriate analyses, and that numerical models should have been used instead.

Response: The comment suggests a different numerical model should have been used to predict the potential effects of groundwater use on groundwater flow. However, the commenter did not provide information on what model should have been used instead, nor did the commenter identify any specific concerns about the data and assumptions that were used as inputs to the model that was used by the EIS preparers to evaluate groundwater impacts.

The AquiferWin32 computer model was used to evaluate potential groundwater impacts of the Proposed Action (Draft EIS page 4-63). The AquiferWin32 computer software program is a widely used Windows-based numerical model that relies on numerical inputs to generate numerical modeled data output. The software incorporates sophisticated mathematical processes and equations that have been developed over many years by experts, and the model is continuously updated.

In the case of the Proposed Action, the model was used to predict how groundwater levels would be affected by pumping (drawdown) and whether drawdown could result in a cone of depression around wells that would affect groundwater availability. Tables 4.4-1 and 4.4-2 provide details on water use, and the assumptions that were used in the model are stated in the Draft EIS on page 4-63. As indicated in the first paragraph on page 4-63, details on the modeling approach and results were presented in the *Water Resources Technical Support Document for the Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales EIS* (Atkins, 2010). This document was available for public review upon request and at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office.

The Draft EIS interpreted the modeled data output in narrative form to describe how the Proposed Action could affect groundwater. Importantly, the results of the analysis were used to identify a numerical performance standard (mitigation measure WR8, Draft EIS page 4-71) that would be used to demonstrate that the Proposed Action would not having a substantial adverse effect on groundwater conditions. The combination of the data from the numerical model and qualitative interpretation of that data appropriately and sufficiently evaluates the potential effects of the Proposed Action on groundwater.

4.5 LAND USE

32. Three private citizens were concerned that the mine(s) location would physically block the City of Henderson from continuing to develop towards the south of the city.

Response: The proposed mine(s) would occupy a maximum of 640 acres. There would still be the potential for development of thousands of acres within the Las Vegas valley, including the City of Henderson. Please refer to the respective city's planning documents.

33. Two private citizens were concerned that the presence of the mine(s) would discourage future development from occurring in the area.

Response: The proposed mine(s) would not preclude other projects from being developed in the area. Residences and commercial areas can exist in proximity to a gravel mine, and in fact do so in other parts of the Las Vegas valley. The Lone Mountain Community Pit is an example of a similar operation where developers have continued to construct residential and commercial areas on vacant lands near the open pit mine.

34. Seven private citizens were concerned that the proposed mine(s) would not be compatible with the existing land uses of the area.

Response: The lands within the project area are currently designated unincorporated Clark County. The land is zoned under the *Clark County South County Land Use Plan* as rural open land with a future planned use zoning of industrial. Lands immediately adjacent to the proposed mine site(s) are currently designated in the City of Henderson land use plan for public and semi-public use, light business industrial, and tourist commercial.

The city defines the primary use of public and semi-public lands as parks, libraries, community centers, fire stations, utilities, open space, trails, and other public uses. An open pit mine may not be considered a compatible land use adjacent to areas designated for public and semi-public use.

The primary use of light business industrial lands is described as light industrial, light warehousing, manufacturing, and business parks. An open pit mine would be a compatible land use adjacent to lands designated for light business industrial.

The primary use of tourist commercial lands is for hotels, resorts, and mixed-use residential/commercial developments. The presence of an open pit mine could make the area less attractive for tourists, thus discouraging development of the area. This would not be considered a compatible land use.

35. Three local government officials stated that local governmental opposition to the project may result in difficulties for the mine operators when applying local permits and approvals. Local government opposition could prevent the mines from going forward, even if approved by BLM.

Response: If the sale(s) were to be approved, the winning bidders would be responsible for securing all other required federal, state and local permits. If the winning bidders were unable to secure the permits, then operations at the site would not go forward. The BLM cannot halt their analysis of the Proposed Action based on conjecture that state or local permits may not be granted.

4.6 VISUAL RESOURCES

36. Six private citizens expressed concern that the mine(s) would negatively impact the view from nearby residential areas.

Response: The BLM is mandated to provide opportunities for use of public lands and access to resources while protecting sensitive features and the public interests and values in the land and its resources. They are also directed to manage public lands in a manner that recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources.

Analysis of visual contrast ratings show that the change in the visual character from the nearest residential communities would be weak. There are areas of topographic relief between existing residential communities, such as Anthem and Seven Hills, and the proposed mine site(s) that would shield the view of mining operations. The change in the overall view from these communities would be barely perceptible. There would not be a significant change in the visual character of the local communities as a result of the proposed mine(s) (refer to Figure 4.8-2, page 4-85 in the Draft EIS).

37. One private citizen was concerned that the waste material stockpiles would extend beyond the boundaries of the mine site(s) and would affect the views from residential areas.

Response: The successful mining applicant(s) would not be authorized to extend waste material beyond the project limits. Some waste material could be sold for alternate purposes, such as common fill material. This would serve to reduce the amount of waste material that is stored on-site and prevent the stockpiles from extending beyond the areas approved in a proposed mineral material sale.

38. Three private citizens were concerned that the construction and operation of the mine(s) would have an unacceptable impact on the views from the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA) and/or the North McCullough Wilderness.

Response: If constructed, the proposed mine site(s) would be visible from Sloan Canyon NCA and the North McCullough Wilderness. This would result in a change in the visual character of the area. Refer to Figure 4.8-4, page 4-89, of the Draft EIS for a visual simulation of what the proposed mine(s) would look like from the North McCullough Wilderness.

39. One local government official and 1 private citizen were concerned that the mine(s) would impact the viewshed from Interstate 15 (I-15) and that visitors to the Las Vegas valley would perceive this negatively.

Response: The proposed mine(s) would result in a strong degree of visual impact on the visual character of Sloan I-15. This change in visual character is not consistent with the management objectives for BLM visual resource management (VRM) Class III areas. The proposed mine(s) would be prominently visible from the I-15 corridor. Visitors arriving in Las Vegas and travelling from the south via the I-15 corridor would be able to see the mine site(s) and they would likely be perceived as a prominent feature in this area. However, it is unlikely that the presence of the mine would result in fewer visitors to the Las Vegas valley

40. Two local government officials were concerned that the cumulative impact to the visual character of public lands of the proposed mine(s) and other projects would be unacceptable.

Response: A cumulative impact analysis for visual resources was prepared for the Proposed Action utilizing the BLM VRM Guidelines (BLM, 1986a) and the Visual Resource Contrast Rating (BLM, 1986b)) for the analysis of visual impacts and is contained in Chapter 5: Cumulative Impacts of the Draft EIS. The analysis acknowledges that implementation of the Proposed Action would result in permanent impacts on the visual setting of the Proposed Action area by causing an irreversible change in the topography of the area, and that visual changes reflecting conversion of open desert spaces to a more urban, developed landscape in the Las Vegas valley would occur with development of all cumulative projects, including the Proposed Action. Feasible mitigation measures were included in the Draft EIS to reduce the impacts of the Proposed Action alternatives and the determination was made that the Proposed Action would not make a substantial contribution to overall visual quality impacts in the Las Vegas valley. On a project level, whether visual changes of the Proposed Action are acceptable is ultimately a decision to be made by the BLM when considering approval of a Proposed Action. In the cumulative context, local and regional planning documents include policies concerning any given resource area, including visual quality. Policies concerning adverse changes in visual quality in a cumulative context, reflecting all development pursuant to those plans, would need to be addressed at the local and regional level, not on an individual project level.

41. One private citizen was concerned that a key observation point located in the community of Inspirada was not analyzed.

Response: A key observation point from the community of Inspirada was used in the visual resources analysis of the Draft EIS. In general, the community of Inspirada sits lower in elevation than other key observation points that were chosen for visual simulations, and views of the Proposed Action area are not visible from this location.

42. One local government official suggested that the BLM require the successful applicant(s) to prepare and submit a lighting plan to local agencies for review and comment.

Response: The BLM believes this is a reasonable request and the suggested mitigation measure is incorporated into the Final EIS.

43. Two local government officials suggested that the following mitigation measures be incorporated into the Final EIS:

- **Include dark sky lighting and other visual resource protection and mitigation**
- **Utilize appropriate lighting:**
- **Utilize consistent lighting mitigation measures that follow "Dark Sky" lighting practices.**
- **Effective lighting should have screens that do not allow the bulb to shine up or out. All proposed lighting shall be located to avoid light pollution onto any adjacent lands as viewed from a distance. All lighting fixtures shall be hooded and shielded, face downward, located within soffits and directed on to the pertinent site only, and away from adjacent parcels or areas.**
- **A lighting plan should be submitted indicating the types of lighting and fixtures, the locations of fixtures, lumens of lighting, and the areas illuminated by the lighting plan.**

Response: The BLM agrees. Suggested mitigation measures are incorporated into the Final EIS. A lighting plan will be submitted to and approved by BLM as a part of the overall mine plan.

4.7 NOISE AND VIBRATION

44. One private citizen was concerned that the noise analysis may not have accounted for wind patterns and other atmospheric variables.

Response: Wind has shown to be the most important meteorological factor within approximately 500 feet of the noise source. As identified in the Draft EIS, the closest noise sensitive receptor is approximately 1.3 miles to the northwest of the Proposed Action site. Additionally, present federal, state, and local policies and standards ignore the effects of wind on noise levels during noise assessment analysis. Noise analyses are also always made for zero-wind conditions.

45. Two private citizens were concerned that blasting would be conducted 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Response: Blasting would only be permitted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Rock crushing may occur 24 hours per day, if there is adequate demand for the materials. Please refer to the noise analysis provided in the Draft EIS for a discussion of noise impacts from long-term operation of the mine(s) (refer to Section 4.9 of the Draft EIS).

46. Two private citizens were concerned that some of the noise analysis conclusions were incorrect based on the information provided in the Draft EIS.

Response: The Draft EIS utilized the EPA's 55 A-weighted decibel (dBA) exterior noise level to protect the public from activity interference and annoyance outdoors, noise levels, as well as the City of Henderson's exterior noise limit of 56 dBA. The Draft EIS therefore, determined that a permanent increase above 55 dBA would be considered an adverse effect of the Proposed Action. As shown on page 4-96 in Table 4.9-1, noise levels at the closest residential areas are estimated to be 52 dBA. Please refer to the noise analysis provided in the Draft EIS for a discussion of noise impacts from long-term operation of the mine(s).

47. Two private citizens expressed concern that ambient noise sources were missing from the existing conditions section of the Draft EIS. They also were concerned that ambient noise data were not collected for the site.

Response: The data presented in Table 3.9-1 on page 3-73 of the Draft EIS was representative of the existing noise levels in the project vicinity and the surrounding communities. Due to the high volume of vehicles on I-15 and Las Vegas Boulevard, the Draft EIS estimated that ambient noise levels in the communities of Anthem and Inspirada would range between 40 and 50 dBA. Additional existing manmade sources of noise in the project vicinity would include off-road vehicles and aircraft overflight as identified on page 3-76 of the Draft EIS.

48. One private citizen was concerned that noise from blasting and rock crushing operations would be heard in nearby schools, and that this would make students' environment too noisy, thus distracting them from learning.

Response: Noise analysis indicates that noise (as measured at nearby schools) from the general mining operations will not be noticeably different from ambient surroundings. Blasting may be faintly perceptible, but this will only occur a few times per month and would have a duration of a few seconds.

49. One local government official and 3 private citizens were concerned that the noise from blasting and rock crushing operations would not be in compliance with local community standards.

Response: Mining activities would not occur within the residential areas nor are the activities located within the City of Henderson and noise generated from such activities would be compatible with the residential noise limits established by the EPA, Clark County, and the City of Henderson. Blasting activity would not occur 24 hours a day, but only a few times per month, and only during daytime hours. As the Proposed Action would not be operating within any community, such as Anthem, the project would not be governed by the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions.

50. One private citizen was concerned that nearby residential communities were not considered "sensitive receptors" in the noise and vibration analysis.

Response: These communities are mentioned on page 3-78 of the Draft EIS and are considered as sensitive receptors in the noise and vibration analysis.

51. One private citizen was concerned that the noise from blasting and rock crushing operations would be painful for individuals with inner ear damage or other ailments that make them sensitive to noise.

Response: Blasting would not be permitted to occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Blasting is limited to the hours between 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday and would only occur a few times per month. Additionally, noise analysis indicates that the maximum predicted noise level in the nearest residential communities would be 52 dB, which is equivalent to the noise level of a quiet automobile at low speed.

4.8 TRANSPORTATION

52. One state government official and 5 private citizens were concerned that the haul trucks and other vehicles associated with the mining operations would result in costly damage to the roadways that would be paid for with taxpayer money.

Response: The successful applicant(s) would be required to enter into a fee-based Roadway Impact Agreement with the Clark County Department of Public Works to mitigate possible damage to county roads resulting from hauling material from the site. The amount of the fee would depend on the level of truck traffic added to the surrounding roadway network.

53. One private citizen expressed concern that the increased traffic levels would negatively impact the use of I-15 as an emergency corridor.

Response: The traffic analysis performed shows that this increase would still provide acceptable levels of service (LOS), which represent excess capacity is still available on the facility. In the event of an emergency necessitating the use of the I-15 corridor, mining traffic could be restricted as required by emergency management personnel.

54. Two state government officials were concerned that the traffic analysis may have relied on the assumption of a new interchange at I-15 and Sloan, which is not scheduled for construction until 2025. Additionally, they were concerned about whether the existing roadway infrastructure is sufficient to support the increase in traffic.

Response: All traffic analyses were performed using the existing geometry of the Sloan interchange, with the exception of the year 2030 analyses. Only the year 2030 analyses assumed a new interchange configuration at Sloan and I-15. The existing roadway infrastructure can accommodate the projected volumes based on current roadway traffic volumes. As background traffic increases, roadway improvements such as possible acceleration/ deceleration lanes, dedicated turn lanes, additional through lanes and intersection signalization may be necessary as described in Section 4.10.2.3.

55. One private citizen was concerned that the mining operations would have an impact on air traffic at McCarran International Airport and the Southern Nevada Regional Heliport.

Response: The Clark County Department of Aviation has participated in the EIS process by serving as a cooperating agency. They have not voiced concerns that potential air pollution would impact their ability to fly in/out of McCarran International Airport or the Southern Nevada Regional Heliport.

56. One private citizen was concerned that the mine haul trucks would travel through residential areas and that traffic in residential areas would increase.

Response: Trucks transporting mineral materials from the mine(s) would not be travelling on residential roads unless the materials were needed there. The routes of travel would primarily include highways and major roads.

57. Five private citizens were concerned that approval of mining operations would result in unacceptably high increased traffic levels in the region. They felt that the addition of 1,204 inbound and outbound trips was a significant increase for the area.

Response: Traffic volumes for Alternative 1, would generate the highest volume of site trips, during the peak hour. The project related traffic increase would result in acceptable LOS on the impacted roadways assuming the current lane geometry (no improvements). As background traffic (non-site related) increases, roadway improvements such as possible acceleration/ deceleration lanes, dedicated turn lanes, additional through lanes and intersection signalization may be necessary as described in Section 4.10.2.3.

58. One private citizen was concerned that the Draft EIS did not discuss the potential impacts that increased traffic levels would have on bicyclists and pedestrians that use the impacted roads.

Response: There are 3 primary routes from which trucks will access the project site. These include I-15, Las Vegas Boulevard and St. Rose Parkway. According to the RTC's *Southern Nevada Bike Map* (RTC, 2012), bicycles are prohibited on I-15, there are exclusive bike lanes on St. Rose Parkway, and Las Vegas Boulevard is considered bicycle compatible. Pedestrians are prohibited on I-15, sidewalks currently exist along St. Rose Parkway, and some locations along Las Vegas Boulevard in the vicinity of the Proposed Action area have sidewalks. In the future, as development continues along the Las Vegas Boulevard frontage, it is expected that roadway widening and sidewalks will be installed with each new development.

59. One private citizen requested that an ingress and egress lane on I-15 at the Sloan interchange be incorporated into the required mitigation measures.

Response: These mitigations measures are discussed as possible improvements in Section 4.10.2.3 of the report. If this project is approved, a full traffic study would be required prior to construction of the site, and ultimately, Clark County would make the final decision regarding the off-site improvements required to mitigation the proposed site traffic.

60. One state government official was concerned about whether the predicted traffic volumes stated in the Draft EIS accounted for the recent economic downturn.

Response: The 2030 traffic projections used in this project were approved as part of the Interstate 15 South Corridor Improvement Environmental Assessment, FHWA-NV-EA-07.02, EA 73215 (Federal Highway Administration, 2008). Traffic forecasts contained in that study were produced using the RTC's 2004 Regional Travel Demand Model. The RTC is currently updating the travel demand model to reflect the growth as a result of the current economy. However, this would mean that the predicted traffic volumes presented in the Draft EIS are higher than they may actually be in the future, given the economic downturn. Thus, the anticipated impacts discussed in the Draft EIS may be higher than what would result if the proposed mine(s) were to be authorized.

61. One local government official was concerned that the Draft EIS may not have quantified potential impacts of increased haul truck traffic on roads that are essential for Clark County Department of Aviation proposed facilities.

Response: The 2030 projected background traffic within the study area was based off of traffic volumes developed for the I-15 South Corridor Project. The 2030 traffic projections used in this project were approved as part of the Interstate 15 South Corridor Improvement Environmental Assessment, FHWA-NV-EA-07.02, EA 73215 (Federal Highway Administration, 2008). Traffic forecasts contained in that study were produced using the RTC 2004 Regional Travel Demand Model. In accordance with inter-local agreement between the local city and county agencies and established practice, the population and employment projections used in the model were based upon those developed by Clark County and local government land use planning staff and are consistent with planned land uses in the area. Ivanpah airport and expressway was accounted for in the projections. The 2030 travel demand network included planned roadway projects indentified in the RTP. The 2020 traffic projections developed for the Sloan Hills EIS have been based on an interpolation of the 2010 existing traffic volumes and the 2030 projected traffic volumes.

62. One local government official expressed their support for mitigation measure TT2.

Response: Thank you for expressing your support for this proposed mitigation measure. TT2 is the mitigation option where the successful applicant would be required to enter into a fee-based Roadway Impact Agreement with the Clark County Department of Public Works to mitigate damage to county roads resulting from hauling materials from the site. If the Proposed Action is approved, this mitigation measure will be incorporated into the Record of Decision and mineral material sales contract.

63. One state government official and 1 local government official stated that the transportation cumulative impacts analysis should have considered the proposed I-15 and Sloan Road interchange and the transportation and utilities corridor established by the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act.

Response: The 2030 lane geometry analyzed does represent the proposed I-15 and Sloan Road interchange configuration. Additionally, background traffic was developed based on the 2030 projected background traffic within the study area was based off of traffic volumes developed for the I-15 South Corridor Project. The 2030 traffic projections used in this project were approved as part of the Interstate 15 South Corridor Improvement Environmental Assessment, FHWA-NV-EA-07.02, EA 73215, October 2008. Traffic forecasts contained in that study were produced using the RTC 2004 Regional Travel Demand Model; Ivanpah airport and expressway were accounted for in the projections. A list of potential future projects which are located within the Proposed Action's vicinity are provided in Section 5.2.3, Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions.

4.9 SOCIOECONOMICS

64. Four private citizens expressed concern that there would be no benefits to nearby communities from a mining operation.

Response: The Draft EIS estimated that each mine site would employ 20 to 30 full-time positions on the mine. Attempts would be made to hire locally for newly created positions. The average wage would be approximately $18 per hour. Additionally, approximately 10 to 15 contractors would be on site on an as-needed basis (TerraMins, 2009). Given the high unemployment rate (12.3 percent as of October 2012) in Clark County and the number of unemployed construction and mining workers in Clark County (74,120 and 288 employees, respectively), all new employees are anticipated to reside in the proximity of the Proposed Action area. While section 4.11.1.4 of the Draft EIS states, "Implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in an influx of new taxpayers or changes to property values or local taxes", as shown in Figure 3.11-1 and described on Page 3-91, "The study area covers the Proposed Action area (approximately 640 acres) and includes an area within a 1-mile buffer around the perimeter of the Proposed Action area". This includes the community of Sloan and future development areas in the City of Henderson and Clark County. The results of the socioeconomic analysis reflect impacts that would occur within this Proposed Action area and not in the surrounding communities. Impacts associated with the purchase of homes and increased spending outside this 1-mile radius were not taken into account in the socioeconomic analysis.

While only a few jobs are anticipated to be created, potential employees would most likely come from the local population, many of which are currently unemployed. This could encourage more spending which would increase the local tax base. Additionally, a mining operation of this scale at this location would provide necessary construction materials at relatively low-cost for nearby areas which are anticipated be developed over the next 30 years. The aggregates produced would be used for concrete and asphalt for future buildings and roads, and the volume and close proximity would reduce construction costs and time. Existing nearby communities would benefit not only from the mining and construction jobs created, but also from the jobs created by future commercial and industrial development in the area. Existing and future communities would benefit from the services provided by those new developments as well as by improved access provided by the new roads.

Furthermore, as shown on Page 4-106, Table 4.10-1, the number of truck trips per day under Alternative 1 for the North and South Sites for Years 1 and Year 10 are 112 and 1,116, respectively. Considering the 30 year timeframe under Alternatives 1, 2 and 4 and the 20 year timeframe under Alternative 3 that the hauling would occur, many of truck drivers, if they did not already live in the surrounding area, could buy homes in the nearby area. Although many of the future hired truck drivers already live in the surrounding area, the unemployment rate of Clark County is 12.3 percent. Therefore, some of the truck drivers hired would likely go from being unemployed to employed with a long-term position; thus, encouraging more local spending on general items and possibly housing which would contribute to the local tax base.

As stated on Page 5-48 of the Draft EIS, the improvements along I-15 from north of Las Vegas through Las Vegas south to the California/Nevada state line would have a beneficial cumulative impact on both regional and local traffic. New interchanges and widening of I-15 would increase safety while decreasing congestion. The improved movement of vehicles would potentially include new residential and

commercial developments, which in turn would promote increased commerce and tourism. The construction of the Southern Nevada Regional Heliport would result in an increase in employment during and after construction as well as an increase in the number of tourists visiting the region, resulting in beneficial economic opportunities.

65. One private citizen was concerned that the recent change in economic conditions meant that there would no longer be a need for the materials that would be mined.

Response: In accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR §3601.11, BLM will not dispose of mineral materials if it is determined that the aggregate damage to public lands and resources would exceed the public benefits that BLM expects from the proposed disposition. The Draft EIS was prepared to analyze the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action per the applications submitted by CEMEX and SRP to mine the limestone and dolomite in the Sloan Hills area for production of construction aggregates. CEMEX and SRP have estimated the amount of material needed based on their own projections of the next 20-30 years. Even though current economic conditions may not dictate the need for a large-scale aggregate mine, over the next 20 to 30 years, economic conditions in the Las Vegas area will most likely change. BLM will take into consideration the environmental impacts versus the potential public benefits of the mineral material sale when making a final decision on this proposed action.

66. One private citizen was concerned that the Draft EIS did not account for the cost burden of lawsuits that may follow the approval of the mine(s) which the BLM would be responsible for.

Response: Potential lawsuits are unanticipated costs that cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. The cost of potential lawsuits is outside the purview of the NEPA process.

67. Eleven private citizens were concerned that approval of the mine(s) would result in the creation of very few jobs and that these would not have a substantial effect on improving the local economy.

Response: While it is estimated that only 20 to 30 full-time positions would be created at each mine, these employees would most likely come from the local population, many of which are currently unemployed. Additionally, numerous full-time haul truck driving positions would be created once mining production commenced. The creation of these additional jobs would encourage more spending which would increase the local tax base.

68. One federal government official and 13 private citizens expressed concern that approval of the mine(s) would result in nearby properties declining in value further.

Response: Please refer to Section 4.11.1.4, page 4-126 of the Draft EIS. The BLM has a limited understanding of the effects that the construction and operation of open pit mine(s) would have on nearby property values. Based on comments received during the scoping process and comments on earlier versions of the Draft EIS, the BLM commissioned additional review of the potential effects to property values (Carroll, 2010). At this time, limited data is available to understand the impact that mining would have on residential property values.

69. One private citizen expressed their support for the Proposed Action in this location because they felt it would provide low cost aggregates to the valley while minimizing transportation impacts.

Response: Thank you for your comments. They will be taken into consideration when the BLM makes their decision regarding this Proposed Action.

70. One private citizen was concerned that approval of mining in the Sloan Hills area would result in tourists viewing the area negatively, thus affecting the tourism industry.

Response: There is no evidence that a quarry would result in tourists viewing an area negatively; therefore, no evidence to support the notion that tourism would be impacted negatively by the Proposed Action.

71. Two private citizens were concerned about whether the BLM and/or the local government has adequate staff and funding available to properly monitor the mining operations and compliance with mitigation measures.

Response: The BLM is required by regulation to monitor and ensure that the successful applicants comply with the mitigation measures as described in the approved EIS. It will be responsibility of the BLM to ensure all mitigation commitments and any monitoring commitments as identified in the EIS would occur per all federal, state and local regulations.

4.10 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

72. One private citizen was concerned that approval of the mine(s) would result in a loss of access to the Sloan Canyon NCA and North McCullough Wilderness.

Response: The Proposed Action would not result in the loss of access to the Sloan Canyon NCA or the North McCullough Wilderness. It may result in improved access to these areas when the road into the mine site(s) is improved.

73. Four private citizens were concerned that the proposed mine(s) would be located too close to the Sloan Canyon NCA and the North McCullough Wilderness and that the mine(s) would not be compatible with the management direction for these areas.

Response: The mine(s) would be visible from the Sloan Canyon NCA and the North McCullough Wilderness and they would likely be perceived as a negative influence on the visual character of the region by visitors to these areas. However, visual resource analysis presented in the Draft EIS (Section 4.8) demonstrated that implementation of the Proposed Action would be compatible with the management direction for the area.

74. One private citizen was concerned that the mine would affect the visual aesthetic of the Sloan Canyon NCA and the North McCullough Wilderness.

Response: Construction and operation of an open pit mine(s) in the Sloan Hills area would have a significant impact on the visual character of Sloan Canyon NCA and North McCullough Wilderness. See response to comment number 73.

4.11 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

75. One private citizen was concerned that the air quality impact of the mine(s) was not considered as cumulative in conjunction with all other Proposed Actions in the region.

Response: A cumulative analysis of air quality impacts was included in the Draft EIS in Section 5.3.1.

76. One private citizen was concerned that there may be too many projects proposed for the area and that this would result in unacceptable cumulative impacts.

Response: Clark County encourages development around the periphery of existing development because it is more cost efficient to bring services to these areas then when development is sporadic throughout the county. Any project with federal involvement (funding, land, or permitting) must undergo an environmental review similar to that conducted for this Proposed Action. If, during such review, it is determined that the impact of a Proposed Action in conjunction with other projects in the area would result in unacceptable impacts, then mitigation measures or alternatives must be developed that reduce the level of impact, or the project cannot be approved. The cumulative impact analyses (including revised air quality analysis found in Chapter 6 of this Final EIS) conducted for this Proposed Action revealed that approval of the Proposed Action would impede the County's goal to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS. All other cumulative impacts would not be considered unacceptable.

77. Two local government officials were concerned that the following Proposed Actions were not considered in the cumulative impacts analysis: Henderson Executive Airport, Jean Sport Aviation Center, Southern Nevada Regional Heliport, and the Henderson Sports Stadium.

Response: Thank you for your comments. The cumulative impacts analysis was prepared using the best available knowledge at the time of its writing. The list of past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future projects was compiled by contacting the planning departments of the City of Henderson, City of Las Vegas, and Clark County. Additional projects were provided by the cooperating agencies which included LVVWD, City of Henderson, Clark County Department of Aviation, Clark County DAQ, Nevada Department of Transportation, and Nevada Department of Wildlife. Construction of the Henderson Executive Airport and the Jean Sports Aviation Center did not occur within the timeframe that was relevant to the cumulative impacts analysis as specified on page 5-5 of the Draft EIS. The Southern Nevada Regional Heliport was included in the cumulative impacts analysis of the Draft EIS and is discussed as a reasonably foreseeable future action. The developer of the proposed Henderson Sports Stadium had not yet made plans for his proposal public at the time that the Draft EIS was prepared, and therefore, was not included in the analysis.

4.12 MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

4.12.1 General Opposition

78. A total of 66 individuals, including 7 federal government officials, 1 state government official, 9 local government officials, and 49 private citizens, expressed opposition to the Proposed Action with no specific area of concern noted.

Response: Thank you for your comments. They will be taken into consideration when the BLM makes their decision regarding this Proposed Action.

79. One private citizen was concerned that the mining applicants were conducting the environmental analysis and that the analysis would be biased because they want to see this project approved.

Response: The mining applicants have had no part in conducting environmental impact analyses. They provided details about operations and the types of equipment that would be used. A third-party contractor, hired by the BLM, performed the environmental analysis in cooperation with the BLM. The third-party contractor has no financial or other interest in the proposed mine(s). The BLM reviews and approves all work completed by a third-party contractor before it is made available to the public.

80. Four federal government officials and 2 private citizens expressed concern that the project is still being considered by the BLM when an Act has been introduced into Congress to withdraw this site from mining permanently.

Response: Thank you for your comments. Until the Sloan Hills Withdrawal Act is passed into law, the BLM is required to proceed with the processing the mining applications, as agreed to in the settlement agreements and as stipulated by Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

81. Two private citizens expressed concern over the length of time that BLM is taking to issue a record of decision regarding this proposed action. There was also some concern that because of time needed to issue a decision that the analysis would no longer be relevant.

Response: The BLM must follow the NEPA process before they can issue their final decision. This estimated timeframe is based on the volume of comments received during the Draft EIS process and the recognized need to revise some of the analyses contained in the Draft EIS. The BLM strives to ensure that the analysis presented in a draft or final EIS are as up to date as feasible upon publication. For example, the Draft EIS accounted for the economic changes that have occurred in the region up to the time of its publication in 2011.

4.12.2 In Favor of Project

82. Four private citizens expressed their support for approving the Proposed Action.

Response: Thank you for your comments. They will be taken into consideration when the BLM makes their decision regarding this Proposed Action.

4.12.3 Alternative Locations

83. Nine private citizens stated that they believed BLM should look at an alternative location to place these proposed mining operations.

Response: The BLM is required to respond to applications for mineral materials when they are submitted for the locations requested in those applications. The applications submitted by CEMEX and SRP are for the materials located in the area described in the EIS. The purpose of conducting this environmental analysis is to determine whether this project area is an appropriate location for mining. Whether the applications are approved or denied for this project, the applicants are free to submit additional applications for alternative locations.

4.12.4 Mining Applicants

84. Five private citizens were concerned that because the mining applicants were based in foreign countries that the profits and benefits from mining operations would not stay in the State of Nevada. There was concern that the profits would go to Mexico, Japan, or California.

Response: If a successful applicant is based outside the United States, then it is likely that some of the profits from mining would go to the applicant's respective country of origin. However, the successful applicant(s) would still be required to pay the same taxes and fees, which would go into federal and state treasuries, regardless of their country of origin.

85. Six private citizens stated that CEMEX and SRP have had a history that demonstrates a pattern of non-compliance with environmental regulations at plants that they own and/or operate in other states and countries. They were concerned that if these companies are allowed to establish a mining operation in the Sloan Hills area that they would disregard the mitigation measures established to protect the nearby community and natural areas.

Response: Under the regulations at 43 CFR §3600, the BLM has the authority to require the successful bidder to furnish information the BLM finds necessary to ensure the successful bidder can meet the obligations of the contract before said contract is issued. This may include verification the successful bidder is able to perform in a way that meets the stipulations of the contract developed from the mitigation measures in the EIS. If BLM does not feel the successful bidder can meet the obligations under the contract, the BLM can deny issuing the contract to that bidder. The BLM also has the ability to cancel a contract in the event that the mining company is not following the stipulations developed from the EIS mitigation measures.

4.12.5 Purpose and Need

86. Five private citizens stated that the mining applications were submitted when the economy and the construction industry were booming in the Las Vegas valley. With the economic downturn seen over the last few years and the slow rate at which Nevada is recovering, they are questioning whether this material is still needed.

Response: In accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR §3601.11, BLM will not dispose of mineral materials if it is determined that the aggregate damage to public lands and resources would exceed the public benefits that BLM expects from the proposed disposition. The Draft EIS was prepared to analyze the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action per the applications submitted by CEMEX and SRP to mine the limestone and dolomite in the Sloan Hills area for production of construction aggregates. CEMEX and SRP have estimated the amount of material needed based on their own projections of the next 20-30 years. Even though current economic conditions may not dictate the need for a large-scale aggregate mine, over the next 20 to 30 years, economic conditions in the Las Vegas area will most likely change. BLM will take into consideration the environmental impacts versus the potential public benefits of the mineral material sale when making a final decision on this Proposed Action.

87. One federal government official felt that the purpose and need was too narrowly defined and that it should allow for a range of alternatives that would include evaluating alternate locations.

Response: Evaluating mining locations on a regional basis is accomplished through the land use planning process, not in a project specific EIS. Mining applicants are free to submit new applications for alternate locations, whether the applications for the Sloan Hills area are approved or denied, and approval for mining in those alternate locations would be made on a case by case basis.

4.12.6 Reclamation

88. One private citizen felt that the reclamation plans should be fully developed and approved prior to BLM issuing a Record of Decision.

Response: Due to the competitive nature of the sale, the BLM will not know who the successful bidder(s) are until after a Record of Decision is issued and the competitive sale is held. In accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR §3602.45, the successful bidder(s) would be required to submit mining and reclamation plans before the mineral material contract can be issued. It is important to receive the mining and reclamation plans from the companies who will actually be mining on the property, as they are the companies that will also be responsible for implementing the mining and reclamation plans. The BLM will work with the successful applicant(s) to develop a site-specific reclamation plan that complies with BLM Handbook 3042-1, *Solid Minerals Reclamation Handbook* (BLM, 1992), and results in a site that is compatible with surrounding development. BLM is required to oversee the reclamation process and to ensure that it complies with the reclamation plan developed for the project.

89. Two private citizens were concerned that once mining was completed, that the land would not be returned to a natural state. Additionally, they were concerned that BLM would not oversee the reclamation of the mine site(s) to ensure that applicant(s) complied with reclamation procedures.

Response: See response to comment 89 above.

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5.0 ERRATA AND OTHER CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIS

The errata section of this Final EIS illustrates the BLM's revisions to the Draft EIS. The revisions have been developed from either comments received or BLM's internal review of the Draft EIS. The following sections incorporate both deletions and additions to the text of the Draft EIS and are intended to replace the equivalent sections of the Draft EIS.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page ES-20, Section ES.5

Long-term, moderate cumulative air quality impacts could potentially occur from combined operation of the mining alternatives **and other foreseeable projects**, ~~Southern Nevada Regional Heliport, the I-15 Corridor, and Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport Projects. Plane and helicopter emissions, along with~~ **For instance,** emissions from increased highway traffic **and construction activities** in the project vicinity, could combine with mining operation emissions to create undesirable pollutant levels for nearby sensitive receptors; however, the implementation of operational mitigation measures would, overall, reduce long-term air impacts.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Page 1-2, Figure 1.0-1

See revised Figure 1.0-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

5.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Page 2-7, Section 2.1.1.3 Aggregate Materials Mining

If local rock instability is discovered during mining operations, ~~a pit slope of 1 to 1 would be used in that area~~ **the slope would be modified to an angle that would stabilize the slope as much as possible**. All benches would have slight grades to facilitate water runoff. The proposed final bottom elevation of the North Site mine would be 2,500 feet.

Page 2-49, Section 2.7 Comparison of the Alternatives

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Surface Disturbance (a cres)	341	221	127	286	0.0
Tons of Aggregate Mined (millions)	200	126	74	178	0
Air Quality	Mining would result in moderate, localized impacts to local air quality from increased fugitive dust, volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. **Construction emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) would exceed the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emission budget and would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County Regional Transportation Plan**	Mining would result in moderate, localized impacts to local air quality from increased fugitive dust, volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. **Construction emissions of NOx would exceed the SIP emission budget and would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.** Impacts would be minor as measured at nearby residential communities.	Mining would result in moderate, localized impacts to local air quality from increased fugitive dust, volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. **Construction emissions of NOx would exceed the SIP emission budget and would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.** Impacts would be minor as measured at nearby residential communities.	Mining would result in moderate, localized impacts to local air quality from increased fugitive dust, volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. **Construction emissions of NOx would exceed the SIP emission budget and would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.** Impacts would be minor as measured at nearby residential communities.	No long-term impacts would occur in the Sloan Hills area.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
	(RTP) or the SIP. Impacts would be moderate as measured at nearby residential communities. ~~Mining operations would not cause an exceedance of air quality standards.~~	~~Mining operations would not cause an exceedance of air quality standards.~~	~~Mining operations would not cause an exceedance of air quality standards.~~	~~Mining operations would not cause an exceedance of air quality standards.~~	
Earth Resources	Mining would permanently alter the topography on approximately 205 acres. Mining would have minor long-term impacts to soils on approximately 346 acres.	Mining would permanently alter the topography on approximately 143 acres. Mining would have minor long-term impacts to soils on approximately 224 acres.	Mining would permanently alter the topography on approximately 63 acres. There would be minor long-term impacts to soils on approximately 129 acres.	Mining would permanently alter the topography on approximately 205 acres. There would be minor long-term impacts to soils on approximately 289 acres.	No long-term impacts would occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mineral materials may be obtained from an alternative location. High-grade construction aggregate would not be produced within an area that is projected to have high population growth over the next 30 years.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Biological Resources	Mining would permanently remove approximately 205 acres of vegetation and wildlife habitat. Noxious weeds could be introduced to the area, become established, and spread. Mining would result in the long-term exclusion of terrestrial wildlife from approximately 640 acres of habitat.	Mining would permanently remove approximately 143 acres of vegetation and wildlife habitat. Noxious weeds could be introduced to the area, become established, and spread. Mining would result in the long-term exclusion of terrestrial wildlife from approximately 640 acres of habitat.	Mining would permanently remove approximately 63 acres of vegetation and wildlife habitat. Noxious weeds could be introduced to the area, become established, and spread. Mining would result in the long-term exclusion of terrestrial wildlife from approximately 640 acres of habitat.	Mining would permanently remove approximately 205 acres of vegetation and wildlife habitat. Noxious weeds could be introduced to the area, become established, and spread. Mining would result in the long-term exclusion of terrestrial wildlife from approximately 640 acres of habitat.	No long-term impacts would occur.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Water Resources	Mining would alter natural drainage patterns. Mining operations would require up to 225 AFY of water. Groundwater pumping and changes in the point of diversion could lead to a localized increase in the depth to groundwater. Groundwater pumping for dust suppression could have temporary (1 year) localized adverse effects on the groundwater table during site preparation activities.	Mining would alter natural drainage patterns. Mining operations would require up to 112.5 AFY of water. Groundwater pumping and changes in point of diversion could lead to a localized increase in the depth to groundwater. Groundwater pumping for dust suppression could have temporary (1 year) localized adverse effects on the groundwater table during site preparation activities.	Mining would alter natural drainage patterns. Mining operations would require up to 112.5 AFY of water. Groundwater pumping and changes in the point of diversion could lead to a localized increase in the depth to groundwater. Groundwater pumping for dust suppression could have temporary (1 year) localized adverse effects on the groundwater table during site preparation activities.	Mining would alter natural drainage patterns. Mining operations would require up to 225 AFY of water. Groundwater pumping and changes in the point of diversion could lead to a localized increase in the depth to groundwater. Groundwater pumping for dust suppression could have temporary (1 year) localized adverse effects on the groundwater table during site preparation activities.	No impacts would occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mineral materials may be obtained from an alternative location.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Cultural Resources	Mining operations would impact four cultural resources. These resources are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	Mining operations would impact two cultural resources. These resources are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	Mining operations would impact two cultural resources. These resources are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	Mining operations would impact four cultural resources. These resources are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	No impacts on cultural resources would occur in the Sloan Hills area.
Native American Resources	No impacts.	No impacts.	No impacts.	No impacts.	No impacts.
Land Use	Increased noise, fugitive dust, and changes to the visual character of the Proposed Action area may decrease the attractiveness of the area for development and create land use conflicts. The Las Vegas Boulevard right-of-way would be modified to include an additional turn lane. The Los Angeles/Salt Lake Railroad right-of-way would be crossed two times by the access road/utilities.	Increased noise, fugitive dust, and changes to the visual character of the Proposed Action area may decrease the attractiveness of the area for development and create land use conflicts. The Las Vegas Boulevard right-of-way would be modified to include an additional turn lane. The Los Angeles/Salt Lake Railroad right-of-way would be crossed one time by the access road/utilities.	Increased noise and fugitive dust from the Proposed Action may decrease the attractiveness of the area for development and create land use conflicts. The Las Vegas Boulevard right-of-way would be modified to include an additional turn lane. The Los Angeles/Salt Lake Railroad right-of-way would be crossed one time by the access road/utilities.	Increased noise, fugitive dust, and changes to the visual character of the Proposed Action area may decrease the attractiveness of the area for development and create land use conflicts. The Las Vegas Boulevard right-of-way would be modified to include an additional turn lane. The Los Angeles/Salt Lake Railroad right-of-way would be crossed one time by the access road/utilities	No impacts.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Visual Resources	Mining would introduce a strong degree of contrast and a significant change in the landform/water characteristic and would not meet Visual Resource Management objectives at Key Observation Point 2. Effects at Key Observation Points 1 and 3 would be weak and moderate, respectively.	Mining would introduce a strong degree of contrast and a significant change in the landform/water characteristic and would not meet Visual Resource Management objectives at Key Observation Point 2. Effects at Key Observation Points 1 and 3 would be weak and moderate, respectively.	Impacts would be less than significant and would be consistent with Visual Resource Management objectives.	Mining would introduce a strong degree of contrast and a significant change in the landform/water characteristic and would not meet Visual Resource Management objectives at Key Observation Point 2. Effects at Key Observation Points 1 and 3 would be weak and moderate, respectively.	No impacts.
Noise and Vibration	Mining would cause moderate to imperceptible long-term noise and vibration impacts that would be less than significant.	Mining would cause moderate to imperceptible long-term noise and vibration impacts that would be less than significant.	Mining would cause moderate to imperceptible long-term noise and vibration impacts that would be less than significant.	Mining would cause moderate to imperceptible long-term noise and vibration impacts that would be less than significant.	No impacts.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Transportation and Traffic	An estimated 1,204 trips to and from the site would occur each day. Trips would have minimal impacts on traffic conditions, and all roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service. Trips would accelerate structural deterioration of roads and reduce pavement lifespan.	An estimated 602 trips to and from the site would occur each day. Trips would have minimal impacts on traffic conditions, and all roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service. Trips would accelerate structural deterioration of roads and reduce pavement lifespan. Impacts to roads would be half of that of Alternative 1.	An estimated 602 trips to and from the site would occur each day. Trips would have minimal impacts on traffic conditions, and all roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service. Trips would accelerate structural deterioration of roads and reduce pavement lifespan. Impacts to roads would be half of that of Alternative 1.	An estimated 842 trips to and from the site would occur each day. Trips would have minimal impacts on traffic conditions, and all roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service. Trips would accelerate structural deterioration of roads and reduce pavement lifespan. Impacts to roads would be 70 percent of that of Alternative 1.	Mineral materials may be mined from an alternate location that would be located further away from areas where the material will be used. This may result in an increase in traffic on major roadways.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Socioeconomics	The Proposed Action would have no significant impacts on employment and the economy~~;~~ **or** population~~; housing; and property valuation and taxation~~. **The BLM has a limited understanding of the effects that the construction and operation of open pit mines would have on nearby property values due to a limited amount of available data.**	The Proposed Action would have no significant impacts on employment and the economy~~;~~ **or** population~~; housing; and property valuation and taxation~~. **The BLM has a limited understanding of the effects that the construction and operation of an open pit mine would have on nearby property values due to a limited amount of available data.**	The Proposed Action would have no significant impacts on employment and the economy~~;~~ **or** population~~; housing; and property valuation and taxation~~. **The BLM has a limited understanding of the effects that the construction and operation of an open pit mine would have on nearby property values due to a limited amount of available data.**	The Proposed Action would have no significant impacts on employment and the economy~~;~~ **or** population~~; housing; and property valuation and taxation~~. **The BLM has a limited understanding of the effects that the construction and operation of open pit mines would have on nearby property values due to a limited amount of available data.**	Between 20 and 50 long-term jobs would not be created in the southern Las Vegas valley. Up to $40 million dollars would not be deposited in the Federal General Treasury fund and $8 million would not be deposited into the State General Treasury.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Special Management Areas	Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would occur at the Sloan NCA, Sloan Rock Art ACEC, and Jean Lake/Roach Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Mining would remove 640 acres from the Jean Lake/Roach SRMA that was available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect wilderness characteristics and decrease outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would occur at the Sloan NCA, Sloan Rock Art ACEC, and Jean Lake/Roach SRMA. Mining would remove 320 acres from the Jean Lake/Roach SRMA that was available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect wilderness characteristics and decrease outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would occur at the Sloan NCA, Sloan Rock Art ACEC, and Jean Lake/Roach SRMA. Mining would remove 320acres from the Jean Lake/Roach SRMA that was available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect wilderness characteristics and decrease outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would occur at the Sloan NCA, Sloan Rock Art ACEC, and Jean Lake/Roach SRMA. Mining would remove 640 acres from the Jean Lake/Roach SRMA that was available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect wilderness characteristics and decrease outstanding opportunities for solitude.	No impacts.

Table 2.8-1
Comparison of Long-term Impacts from Each of the Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)	Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)	Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)	Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)	Alternative 5 (No Action)
Recreation	The Proposed Action would remove 640 acres that were available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect the character and rural, undeveloped feel of the surrounding area.	The Proposed Action would remove 320 acres that were available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect the character and rural, undeveloped feel of the surrounding area.	The Proposed Action would remove 320 acres that were available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect the character and rural, undeveloped feel of the surrounding area.	The Proposed Action would remove 640 acres that were available for dispersed recreation. Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect the character and rural, undeveloped feel of the surrounding area.	No impacts.

Page 2-57, Figure 2.7-1

See revised Figure 2.7-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

5.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Page 3-7, Section 3.1.4 Local Air Quality

Areas that meet the ambient air quality standards are classified as “attainment” areas, while areas that do not meet these standards are classified as “non-attainment” areas. The severity of the classifications for non-attainment range**s** in magnitude from marginal to moderate, serious, severe, and extreme. An area that can show two consecutive years of no more than one exceedance per year of the standard can, upon submittal of a plan to demonstrate how the area plans to remain in attainment, petition for redesignation as an attainment area. An area that has been reclassified from non-attainment to attainment is designated as a maintenance area until it demonstrates that it has maintained the standards for at least 10 years. The state and federal attainment status for the Clark County DAQ is summarized in Table 3.1-3. The EPA Green Book reports that the Las Vegas valley is currently in attainment for all criteria pollutants with the exception of ~~PM_{10} and~~ ozone. ~~Although the EPA has issued a finding of attainment for carbon monoxide, the maintenance plan and redesignation is still awaiting approval and therefore remains in serious non-attainment for the 8-hour carbon monoxide standard. PM_{10} currently exceeds standards and Las Vegas valley was classified as a serious non-attainment area for PM_{10} and a non-attainment area for ozone.~~ **The EPA has issued a finding of attainment for CO with an approved maintenance plan. Although the EPA has issued a finding of attainment for PM_{10}, the maintenance plan and re-designation is still awaiting approval and therefore remains in serious non-attainment.**

Page 3-8, Section 3.1.4 Local Air Quality

Table 3.1-3
Attainment Status for Clark County (Hydrographic Area 212)

Pollutant	Federal
Carbon monoxide	~~Serious non-attainment~~ **Attainment (maintenance)**
Lead	Attainment
Nitrogen dioxide	Attainment
PM_{10}	Serious non-attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment
Ozone*	Non-attainment
Sulfur dioxide	Attainment

Source: ~~EPA, 2009a~~ **Clark County DAQ, 2012**

* ~~In 2007, the non-attainment status was revoked by court action; however, based on existing standards, it is anticipated that a designation of non-attainment will be designated for ground-level ozone in 2010.~~

EPA made the determination that Clark County is in attainment with the 1997 Ozone NAAQS on March 29, 2011. EPA will redesignate the area to attainment upon approval of the Ozone Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan submitted to EPA Region IX in April 2011.

Page 3-10, Section 3.1.4 Local Air Quality

Table 3.1-4
Ambient Air Quality Data and Clark County and Nevada Air Quality Standards[1]

Pollutant	Averaging Time	2009[2] Data	2008 Data	2007 Data	Clark County Standard	NDEP Standard
Carbon monoxide[3]	1-hour	3 ppm	3 ppm	4 ppm	40,000 µg/m^3 (35.0 ppm)	40,000 µg/m^3 (35.0 ppm)
	8-hour	2.1 ppm	2.1 ppm	2.8 ppm	10,000 µg/m^3 (9.0 ppm)	10,000 µg/m^3 (9.0 ppm)
Nitrogen dioxide[4]	1-hour	67	64	63 ppb	No current standard	100 ppb
	Annual Arithmetic mean	15 parts per billion (.015 ppm)	17 parts per billion (.017 ppm)	19 parts per billion (.019 ppm)	100 µg/m^3 (0.053 ppm)	100 µg/m^3 (0.053 ppm)
Ozone[3]	1-hour	82 parts per billion (0.082 ppm)	87 parts per billion (0.087 ppm)	92 parts per billion (0.092 ppm)	157 µg/m^3 (0.08 ppm)	157 µg/m^3 (0.08 ppm)
PM_{10} [5]	24-hour	667(330)[5] µg/m^3	1373(1159)[5] µg/m^3	1009(907)[5] µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3
	Annual Arithmetic mean	20µg/m^3	20 µg/m^3	22 µg/m^3	50 µg/m^3	50 µg/m^3
$PM_{2.5}$ [5]	24-hour	94(58)[(5)] µg/m^3	188 (169)[5] µg/m^3	618(479)[5] µg/m^3	No current standard	65 µg/m^3
	Annual Arithmetic mean	7 µg/m^3	7 µg/m^3	8 µg/m^3	No current standard	15 µg/m^3

Sources: Clark County DAQEM, 2009a; State of Nevada, 2009

1 The data do not exclude exceptional events.
2 2009 data inclusive through 8 a.m. December 16, 2009.
3 Carbon monoxide and ozone data obtained from the Orr monitoring station.
4 Nitrogen oxides data obtained from the JD Smith monitoring station.
5 **First number is average ambient data for Clark County, while the number in parentheses represents** PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ data obtained from the Green Valley monitoring station (closest station to the project site).
6 Second highest value.

Page 3-16, Figure 3.2-1

See revised Figure 3.2-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Removed landing strip from the figure and legend.

Page 3-40, Figure 3.3.-6

See revised Figure 3.3-6 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private/Clark County" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-42, Figure 3.4-1

See revised Figure 3.4-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-62, Figure 3.7-1

See revised Figure 3.7-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-63, Figure 3.7-2

See revised Figure 3.7-2 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-70, Figure 3.8-1

See revised Figure 3.8-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private/Clark County" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-71, Figure 3.8-2

See revised Figure 3.8-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-82, Figure 3.10-1

See revised Figure 3.10-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-86, Figure 3.10-2

See revised Figure 3.10-2 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-92, Figure 3.11-1

See revised Figure 3.11-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 3-104, Figure 3.12-1

See revised Figure 3.12-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private/Clark County" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Page 4-5, Section 4.1.1 Thresholds of Significance

To determine whether a Proposed Action would cause a significant effect on the environment, the impact of the project must be determined by examining the types and levels of emissions generated and their impacts on factors that affect air quality. ~~To accomplish this determination of significance, the Clark County DAQEM has established air pollution thresholds against which a Proposed Action can be evaluated and assist lead agencies in determining whether the Proposed Action is significant.~~ The Proposed Action area is located in Hydrographic Area 212, which is a non-attainment management area for ~~carbon monoxide,~~ PM_{10} and ozone, and as such is subject to more restrictive thresholds under the Clean Air Act General Conformity Rule.

The EPA defines *de minimis* levels as the minimum threshold for which a conformity determination must be performed, for various criteria pollutants in various areas. *De minimis* thresholds have been defined on a tons-per-year basis for construction and operations emissions. For the purpose of this analysis, any criteria pollutant that exceeds the ~~The significance~~ ***de minimis*** thresholds for air quality (Table 4.1-1) **will be considered to have a significant impact.** ~~have been established on a tons-per-year basis for construction and operations emissions.~~

Table 4.1-1
***De Minimis* Levels for Non-attainment Areas (Significance Thresholds)**

Air Pollutant	*De Minimis* Levels for Non-attainment Areas (tons/year)
PM_{10}	70
$PM_{2.5}$	100
Carbon monoxide	100
VOC	100
Nitrogen dioxide	100

Page 4-6, Section 4.1.1 Thresholds of Significance

~~By definition, a project can be determined to be regionally significant if it represents 10 percent or more of a non-attainment area's emissions inventory for that pollutant. For pollutants where the ambient background concentrations are greater than the AAQS, this 10 percent rule will be applied. Because the annual background concentrations for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are below the state and federal annual average standards (PM_{10}: 50 µg/m^3 and $PM_{2.5}$: 15 µg/m^3) but the 24 hour average background concentrations are above the state and federal 24 hour average standards (PM_{10}: 150 µg/m^3 and $PM_{2.5}$: 65 µg/m^3), only the 24 hour averaged emissions are compared to the 10 percent rule, or 49.6 µg/m^3 for PM_{10} and 17.6 for $PM_{2.5}$.~~

Page 4-19, Section 4.1.4.2 Operational Phase

Table 4.1-10
Annual Emissions for Alternative ~~1~~ 2 (tons per year)

	CO	NO_X Unmit	NO_X Mit	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	$PM_{2.5}$ Unmit	$PM_{2.5}$ Mit	VOC
Emissions	36.32	72.8	27.17	538.5	47.51	114.9	10.91	8.9
Conformity Threshold	100	100	100	70	70	100	100	100
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Unmit = Unmitigated
Mit = Mitigated

Page 4-29, Section 4.1.9.1 Construction and Operational Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are included to reduce air quality impacts from the Proposed Action. ~~Although in the majority of instances the project itself is below regulatory thresholds, the region itself is in exceedence of several criteria pollutants.~~ This project is located in Clark County and is therefore subject to Clark County air quality regulations. These regulations require construction contractors to

reduce emissions of criteria pollutants during construction activities. Because the nature of mining is similar to construction with the amount of disturbance of earth required, the Clark County regulations for construction are assumed to be carried over to the operational activities of the project as well. Although mitigation measures AQ3 through AQ8 may repeat aspects of AQ2, they are called out as individual measures because they have been incorporated into the modeling for the construction and operational activities of Alternatives 1 through 4 or because they have a high potential to reduce particulate emissions from the project and are required, but cannot be quantified, to show potential reductions. AQ1 applies to the operational activities for Alternative 1 only.

Page 4-33, Section 4.2.1.1.2 Aggregate Material Mining

The USGS ground motion hazard maps indicate that there is a low probability that ground motion presents a hazard at the site. There are no identified geologic conditions that would be intensified by project activities resulting in geologic hazards. The pit walls and waste rock stockpiles would be constructed to conform to regulatory standards to minimize instability. During the progression of the mine pit, benches approximately 45 feet in height would be constructed in the quarry with a production width of approximately 25 feet to safely accommodate loaders and haul trucks. This would result in a slope of approximately 60 degrees from horizontal, which would provide an adequate factor of safety (CEMEX/ SRP, 2008). The mine configuration will be subject to geotechnical review. If local rock instability is discovered during mining operations, ~~a pit slope of 1 to 1 would be used in that area~~ **the slope would be modified to an angle that would stabilize the slope as much as possible**. The design of the open pit would take into account the mining companies' knowledge of the rock materials, geotechnical tests, and Mine Safety and Health Administration design standards. As mining occurs, design parameters and assumptions would be tested against actual conditions. Monitoring of the conditions would be accomplished through geological and geotechnical evaluation involving geologic structure mapping and slope stability monitoring and analysis.

Page 4-94, Section 4.8.9 Mitigation Measures

To mitigate impacts of potential glare from lighting to a level that is not significant, the following measures will be incorporated:

VR5 Prior to issuing a mineral material sales contract, the applicant will submit a lighting plan for review and approval by the BLM. The lighting plan will describe the locations of lighting, the purpose of lighting, the types of lights to be used, **the lumens of lighting,** the hours of operation, and any measures incorporated to reduce glare. The Southern Nevada Regional Heliport will also be given the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed lighting plan.

VR6 **Utilize consistent lighting mitigation measures that follow "Dark Sky" lighting practices. A lighting plan will include dark sky lighting and other visual resource protection and mitigation.** Full-cutoff lighting will be used at the mine facilities to reduce nighttime light impacts.

VR7 All on site lighting will be situated or shielded in such a manner that the luminaries will not be visible from off site except when needed for safety. **Effective lighting should have screens that do not allow the bulb to shine up or out. All proposed lighting shall be located to avoid light pollution onto any adjacent lands as viewed from a distance. All lighting fixtures shall be hooded and shielded, face downward, located within soffits and directed on to the pertinent site only, and away from adjacent parcels or areas.**

Page 4-110, Figure 4.10-2

See revised Figure 4.10-2 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 4-115, Figure 4.10-3

See revised Figure 4.10-3 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Changed the designation of Clark County Department of Aviation facilities from "Private" to "Airport" at the request of the Clark County Department of Aviation.

Page 4-127, Section 4.11.2.2 Value of Mineral Materials

Table 4.11-2
Value of Mineral Material Sales Contracts for Alternative 2

Contract Interval (years)	Aggregate Material Mined (tons)	Approximate Value of Mined Aggregate (adjusted for inflation) ($)	Government Value of Contract ($)		
			Reclamation Fund	General (Federal) Treasury	General (State) Treasury
0–10	25,650,000	392,258,936	19,494,000	5,130,000	1,026,000
10–20	50,000,000	1,130,984,399	38,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000
20–30	50,000,000	1,764,968,655	38,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000
Total	~~376,950,000~~ **125,650,000**	~~9,864,635,970~~ **3,288,211,990**	~~286,482,000~~ **95,494,000**	~~75,390,000~~ **25,130,000**	~~15,078,000~~ **5,026,000**

Page 4-128, Section 4.11.3.2 Value of Mineral Materials

Table 4.11-3
Value of Mineral Material Sales Contracts for Alternative 3

Contract Interval (years)	Aggregate Material Mined (tons)	Approximate Value of Mined Aggregate (adjusted for inflation) ($)	Government Value of Contract ($)		
			Reclamation Fund	General (Federal) Treasury	General (State) Treasury
0–10 years	24,000,000	377,459,741	18,240,000	4,800,000	960,000
10–20 years	50,000,000	1,130,984,399	38,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000
Total	74,000,000	~~4,525,332,420~~ **1,508,444,140**	56,240,000	14,800,000	2,960,000

5.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Page 5-2, Section 5.2 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Table 5.2-1
Surface Disturbance of Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Project	Surface Disturbance (acres)	Estimated Construction Duration (years)*	Surface Disturbance (acres per year)
Past			
BLM Las Vegas RMP Revision	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acciona Solar One Power Plant	400	N/A	N/A
Clark County MSHCP	7,334	N/A	N/A
Clark County Regional Flood Control Projects	1,508	N/A	N/A
Clark County Shooting Park	2,925	N/A	N/A
Frehner Construction Sloan Quarry	38	N/A	N/A
Fotowatio Apex Solar Power Project	84	N/A	N/A
Henderson Open Space and Trails Plan	52	N/A	N/A
I-215 Improvement Projects–Northern Beltway	1,065	N/A	N/A
I-215 Improvement Projects–Western Beltway	373	N/A	N/A
Lone Mountain Community Pit	28	N/A	N/A

Table 5.2-1
Surface Disturbance of Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Project	Surface Disturbance (acres)	Estimated Construction Duration (years)*	Surface Disturbance (acres per year)
M Resort and Casino	90	N/A	N/A
Nellis Dunes Off-Road Park	1,211	N/A	N/A
Sloan Canyon NCA RMP and North McCullough Wilderness Management Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Temporary Rock Crushing Operation	32	N/A	N/A
U.S. Army Reserve Training Facility, Sloan, Clark County, Nevada	34	N/A	N/A
Past Total	15,174	—	—
Present			
BLM Las Vegas RMP Implementation	N/A	NA	N/A
Clark County Regional Flood Control Projects	125	1.5	83.3
Fotowatio Apex Solar Power Project	85	1	85
Frehner Construction Sloan Quarry	25	1.5	16.7
Henderson Open Space and Trails Plan	50	1.5	33.3
I-15 Sloan Interchange	25	3	8.3
I-15 Widening from Sloan to SR 160	45	3	15
I-215 Improvement Projects–Northern Beltway	408	1.5	272
I-215 Improvement Projects–Southern Beltway	223	1.5	148.7
Las Vegas Boulevard Widening from Sloan to Blue Diamond	47	3	15.7
Lone Mountain Community Pit	28	1.5	18.7
Nevada Army National Guard Readiness Center	7	1.5	4.7
Nextlight Renewable Power, LLC, Silver State Solar Project Phase I	2,967	3	989
Sloan Canyon NCA RMP and North McCullough Wilderness Management Plan Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A
~~Southern Nevada Regional Heliport~~	~~229~~	~~6~~	~~38~~

Table 5.2-1
Surface Disturbance of Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Project	Surface Disturbance (acres)	Estimated Construction Duration (years)*	Surface Disturbance (acres per year)
Temporary Rock Crushing Operation	32	2	16
U.S. Army Reserve Training Facility, Sloan, Clark County, Nevada	45	1.5	30
Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Present Total	~~4,341~~ **4,112**	—	—
Future			
BLM Las Vegas RMP Implementation	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Clark County MSHCP Amendment Implementation	215,000	50	4,300
Clark County Regional Flood Control Projects	1,012	30	33.73
Desert Xpress Rail Line	404	2	202
Duke Energy, Searchlight Wind Project	24,400	3	8,133
Frehner Construction Sloan Quarry	12	30	0.4
Henderson Open Space and Trails Plan	173	30	5.8
Lone Mountain Community Pit	27	2	13.5
LVVWD Sloan 2745 Zone Reservoir And 3205 Zone South Pumping Station	30	1	30
Moapa Band of Paiutes Solar Project	650	1.5	433.3
Nextlight Renewable Power, LLC, Silver State Solar Project Phases II and III	5,000	1.5	3,333
Sheep Mountain Parkway	290	1	290
Sloan Canyon NCA RMP and North McCullough Wilderness Management Plan Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southern California Edison Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project	344	3	115

Table 5.2-1
Surface Disturbance of Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Project	Surface Disturbance (acres)	Estimated Construction Duration (years)*	Surface Disturbance (acres per year)
Southern Highlands Casino, Resort and Spa	100	1	100
Southern Nevada Regional Heliport	229	6	38
Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport	5,834	2	2,917
Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Future Total	235,505	—	—
Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales			
Alternative 1	341.3	1.5	227.5
Alternative 2	221.2	1.5	147.5
Alternative 3	126.9	1.5	84.6
Alternative 4	286.1	1.5	190.7
No Action Alternative	0	0	0
* The construction timeline of some projects is unknown at this time because these projects are dependent on economic recovery in the Las Vegas valley and market demand.			

Page 5-9, Figure 5.2-2

See revised Figure 5.2-2 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. The Southern Nevada Regional Heliport has been removed from the revised figure.

Page 5-13, Figure 5.2-3

See revised Figure 3.2-1 in Appendix F of this Final EIS. Corrected legend to read "Southern Nevada Supplemental (Ivanpah Valley) Airport".

Page 5-18, Section 5.3.1, Air Quality

Long-term moderate cumulative air quality impacts could potentially occur from the combined operation of the mining alternatives~~, the Southern Nevada Regional Heliport, and the I-15 projects. Helicopter emissions, combined with~~ **and other foreseeable projects. For Instance,** emissions from increased highway traffic in the project vicinity resulting from the proposed I-15 projects, emissions from the Proposed Action and/or project alternatives and the other past, present, and future projects listed in

Table 5.2-1, would likely result in undesirable pollutant levels for nearby sensitive receptors. The implementation of operational mitigation measures (AQ1 through AQ10, refer to Section 4.1.9) would, overall, reduce long-term air impacts. It should be noted that the Proposed Action and the other projects would be required to comply with the Clark County Air Quality Regulations and the State Implementation Plans. The Air Quality Regulations have been established, in part, to account for potential cumulative effects of multiple construction projects in the Las Vegas valley.

6.0 SUPPLEMENTAL AIR QUALITY ANALYSES

Under Section 176(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act, federal agencies that "engage in, support in any way or provide financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity" must demonstrate that such actions do not interfere with state and local plans to bring an area into attainment with the NAAQS (42 USC Section 7506(c)). The Proposed Action is located within the Las Vegas Valley Hydrographic Basin 212 (air basin), which is classified non-attainment for ozone. The Clark County DAQ is the local agency responsible for the air basin. Air monitoring in the air basin demonstrates that the air basin has been in attainment of the NAAQS for particulate matter of less than 10 microns (PM_{10}) for over 8 years. In August, 2010, Clark County DAQ requested redesignation of the air basin as in attainment for the NAAQS PM_{10} and drafted a PM_{10} maintenance plan to keep the air basin in attainment. The EPA determined that the air basin is in attainment for the NAAQS for PM_{10}, but redesignation to attainment is still pending.

An air quality analysis was conducted for the Proposed Action to determine if impacts of the Proposed Action would or would not interfere with the state and local plans to bring the area into attainment with the NAAQS. The analysis made several reasonably foreseeable assumptions to predict air quality consequences of implementing the Proposed Action that included the assumption that on-road truck trips transporting aggregate into the Las Vegas valley would occur with or without the Proposed Action in response to the need for construction material. This assumption was based on the fact that construction within the Las Vegas valley would depend on the transport of aggregate material regardless of whether or not the Proposed Action was approved and implemented. With that assumption, the air quality analysis predicted the Proposed Action's direct and indirect sources of air pollutants associated with construction and operation at the site including fugitive dust emissions, off-road equipment, and on-road haul trucks on the local roadways accessing the site, but did not look at truck trips on I-15 or other major arterial roadways within the Las Vegas valley.

Clark County DAQ commented on the air quality analysis contained in the Draft EIS and stated that they could not determine if the Proposed Action would interfere with the state and local plans to bring the air basin into attainment because they did not have enough information, including emissions associated with the Proposed Action and haul trucks traveling on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley. The BLM met with Clark County DAQ to resolve this issue June 4, 2012. The result of that meeting was for BLM to provide a Clean Air Act General Conformity Analysis that included air pollutant emissions associated with all on-road haul truck activities associated with the Proposed Action. In the meeting, Clark County DAQ staff asked for a comparison of total project generated emissions in combination with emissions from anticipated growth in the region with the transportation emission budgets found in the RTP for the Las Vegas valley rather than a simple comparison of project generated emissions with the *de minimis* thresholds because the Clark County DAQ was concerned that the project may cause an exceedance in the transportation related emission budgets even if the project was below the *de minimis* thresholds. For this reason, this conformity analysis looks at the project generated total direct and indirect emissions, combines the project total with total emissions anticipated from growth in the region found in the RTP for the Las Vegas valley, and compares that combined, cumulative total with the transportation emission budgets found in the RTP.

In addition, BLM agreed to provide an analysis of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) with a focus on diesel particulate matter (DPM) and climate change analysis with a focus on project generated GHG emissions. This General Conformity Analysis analyzes direct and indirect sources of air pollutants associated with construction and operation at the site including fugitive dust emissions, off-road equipment, and on-road haul trucks on roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley for the pollutants described above.

Finally, revisions in this conformity analysis address and respond to the comments raised in the Clark County DAQ comment letter dated January 3, 2013. Comments in that letter include corrections and details concerning the attainment status of the air basin, emission budgets in the RTP, requesting explanations why the analysis relies upon a conformity analysis and does not look at *de minimis* thresholds, and a request to see the calculations and modeling that went into the values shown in the tables.

6.1 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

BLM evaluated a variety of alternatives including the No Action Alternative and a practical range of other "reasonable" action alternatives that would satisfy the applicants' request for competitive mineral material sale on two parcels of public land administered by the BLM in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada in order to determine the environmental consequences of approving/disapproving the application for mineral material sales contracts. This General Conformity Analysis reviews the alternatives with regard to air pollutant emissions. The alternatives and information relevant to air quality are as follows:

6.1.1 Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)

Alternative 1 would have two separate mining operations independent of one another. The proposed North Site mine and associated facilities would be located within a 320-acre area in the south 1/2 of Section 29 of Township 23 South, Range 61 East. Once completed the open pit mine would be approximately 143 acres in size. The proposed South Site mine and associated facilities would be located within a 320-acre area adjacent to and directly south of the North Site mine. The following mining and haul truck activities would occur if Alternative 1 is implemented:

- 7,000,000 tons per year of peak production of aggregate material from the North Site and South Site mines.
- 1,562 haul truck trips during peak daily output and 176 trips from employee commutes and other vehicles per day at maximum daily facility activities with an average of 28 miles per vehicle trip to haul aggregate materials from the North and South Site mines to construction sites throughout the Las Vegas valley.

6.1.2 Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)

The proposed North Site mine and associated facilities would be located within a 320-acre area as described in Alternative 1. Once completed the open pit mine would be approximately 143 acres in size. The following mining and haul truck activities would occur if Alternative 2 is implemented:

- 5,000,000 tons per year of peak production of aggregate material from the North Site mine.

- 1,116 haul truck trips during peak daily output and 88 trips from employee commutes and other vehicles per day at maximum daily facility activities with an average of 28 miles per vehicle trip to haul aggregate materials from the North Site mine to construction sites throughout the Las Vegas valley.

6.1.3 Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)

The proposed South Site mine and associated facilities would be located within a 320-acre area as described in Alternative 1. Once completed the open pit mine would be approximately 143 acres in size. The following mining and haul truck activities would occur if Alternative 2 is implemented:

- 5,000,000 tons per year of peak production of aggregate material from the South Site mine
- 1,116 haul truck trips during peak daily output and 88 trips from employee commutes and other vehicles per day at maximum daily facility activities with an average of 28 miles per vehicle trip to haul aggregate materials from the North Site mine to construction sites throughout the Las Vegas valley.

6.1.4 Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)

Under Alternative 4, the BLM would simultaneously sell the mineral material in the North Site and South Site to a single applicant. The following mining and haul truck activities would occur if Alternative 2 is implemented:

- 7,000,000 tons per year of peak production of aggregate material from the North Site mine
- 1,562 haul truck trips during peak daily output and 123 trips from employee commutes and other vehicles per day at maximum daily facility activities with an average of 28 miles per vehicle trip to haul aggregate materials from the North Site mine to construction sites throughout the Las Vegas valley.

6.1.5 Alternative 5 (No Action Alternative)

Under Alternative 5, the BLM would deny the request for a sale of a mineral materials contract and no mining would occur in the Sloan Hills.

6.1.6 Additional Air Conformity Analysis Assumptions

Note that haul truck trips are at peak maximum daily capacity for each of the alternatives. Peak maximum daily capacity was calculated based on the annual allowed output and annual averages for haul truck trips. This calculation followed the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation (ITE, 2009) guidelines and multiplied two times the daily average trips. One exception was Alternative 1, which was limited by mitigation to 7,000,000 tons per year. In that case the calculation was based on two times the daily average needed to produce the 7,000,000 tons per year limit. The difference between average annual truck trips and peak daily truck trips for each of the alternatives is shown in Table 6.1-1. Table 6.1-1 also summarizes the relevant size of facilities for each of the alternatives.

Table 6.1- 1
Air Conformity Analysis Assumptions

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Total Site Acreage	640.00	320.00	320.00	640.00	0.00
Ancillary Facility Sites	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Ancillary Facility acreage	90.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
Ancillary Building (sq ft)	80,630.00	40,315.00	40,315.00	40,315.00	0.00
Average daily truck trips	781*	558	558	781*	0
Peak daily truck trips	1,562*	1,116	1,116	1,562*	0

* Limited by the 7,000,000 tons per year limit placed on this alternative by air quality mitigation.

6.2 AIR QUALITY ENVIRONMENT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AREA

6.2.1 Air Resources

Air quality in a given location is described as the concentration of various pollutants in the atmosphere. Air quality is determined by several factors, including the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. This section describes existing air quality conditions. Topics discussed in this section include climatology, air resource management, NAAQS, and local air quality of the Sloan Hills area.

6.2.2 Climatology

The Sloan Hills area is located in the southwestern desert region of Nevada, and the northeastern portion of the Mojave Desert. Southern Nevada's climate is dry throughout the year, with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. This region experiences typical low desert conditions; winters are mild with temperatures ranging from freezing to 75 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and summers are extremely hot with highs that usually exceed 100°F and may reach 120°F. Precipitation in and around the area is spread fairly uniformly throughout the year with maximum precipitation occurring January through March. The mean annual total precipitation in the vicinity of the project area is approximately 3.0 to 6.0 inches (Clark County Regional Flood Control District, 2009); however, annual precipitation can vary greatly from year to year, ranging from 0.0 to 10.0 inches.

During the winter, precipitation is primarily associated with storms moving eastward from the Pacific Ocean. Snow accumulation is rare in the lower desert region. Flurries are observed once or twice during most winters, but snowfall of 1 inch or more occurs only once every four to five years.

During the summer, precipitation is associated with storms that move south-southeast from the Pacific Ocean and north-northwest from the Gulf of Mexico. Over several weeks during the summer, warm, moist air predominates within the area and causes scattered, occasionally severe thunderstorms. The climate in the area is dry and hot in the summer and cool in the winter. The summer heat is accompanied by extremely low relative humidity.

Strong winds can occur during the spring and fall seasons. Winds stronger than 50 miles per hour (mph) are infrequent but can occur with some of the more vigorous storms. Winter and spring wind events often generate widespread areas of blowing dust and sand. Strong wind episodes in the summertime are usually connected with thunderstorms, and are thus more isolated and localized. Surface winds are characterized by prevailing southwesterly winds with an average speed of approximately 10 miles per hour.

6.2.3 Local Air Quality

Areas that meet the ambient air quality standards are classified as "attainment" areas while areas that do not meet these standards are classified as "non-attainment" areas. An area that has been reclassified from non-attainment to attainment is designated as a maintenance area until it demonstrates that it has maintained the standards for at least 10 years. The attainment status for the Clark County DAQ is summarized in Table 6.2-1. The EPA Green Book reports that the Las Vegas valley is presently in attainment for all criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone. The EPA has issued a finding of attainment for CO with an approved maintenance plan. Although the EPA has issued a finding of attainment for PM_{10}, the maintenance plan and re-designation is still awaiting approval and therefore remains in serious non-attainment. The project area is designated as a non-attainment area for ozone.

Table 6.2- 1
Attainment Status for Clark County (Hydrographic Area 212)

Pollutant	Federal
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment (maintenance)
Lead	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Non-attainment Serious
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Attainment
Ozone	Non-attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment

Source: EPA, Green Book (July 2012), http://www.epa.gov/airoaqps/greenbk/ancl2.html accessed November 2012.

Ozone is formed through a photo-chemical process where NO_x bond with various VOCs to form ozone in the presence of sunlight. For this reason NO_x and VOCs are classified as ozone precursor pollutants and are valuable in planning for attainment status of the ozone NAAQS. A General Conformity Analysis

needs to demonstrate that approval of a project does not interfere with the state and local plans to bring the area into attainment. The primary local planning documents used to bring the area into attainment are the Clark County Transportation Conformity Plan (January 2008), and the RTC RTP (RTP, 2008). The air quality planning in these documents become the basis for the SIP for the State of Nevada and include SIP emission budgets for ozone precursor pollutants (NO_x and VOCs), CO, and PM_{10} within the Las Vegas valley. Total emissions within the valley must adhere to the SIP emission budgets to successfully bring pollutants down to levels that achieve and/or maintain attainment of the NAAQS for all criteria pollutants. Table 6.2-2 shows the SIP emission budgets found in the Air Quality Conformity Tests in Chapter 6 of the RTP.

Table 6.2- 2
SIP Emissions Budgets for the Las Vegas valley to Use in Conformity Tests

Pollutant	Attainment Status	SIP Emissions Budgets (tons/day) RTP Modeled Emission Budgets (tons/day)		
		Year 2013	Year 2020	Year 2030
NO_x (ozone)	Non-attainment	31.85	20.13	17.73
VOCs (ozone)	Non-attainment	39.49	33.97	40.36
PM_{10}	Non-attainment	141.4	141.4	141.4
CO	Attainment (maintenance)	690	817	817

Note that ozone is not calculated directly. Instead, the calculations are performed for the chemicals that contribute to ozone formation in the lower atmosphere: VOCs and the NO_x. Also note that SIP budgets for ozone precursor emissions are currently being updated. Therefore, the current RTP modeled emissions are compared with a "No-Build" scenario, which represents what might happen if RTP projects were not implemented. The modeled emissions are used to compare whether or not project generated emissions in combination with all other emissions within the valley would exceed the RTP modeled emissions inventory. This comparison will demonstrate whether or not the project has "general conformity" with the RTP and SIP.

For PM_{10} and CO, project generated emissions in combination with all other emissions within the valley as modeled in the RTP are compared with the SIP Emission Budgets in order to demonstrate whether or not the project has "general conformity" with the RTP and SIP.

Note that the RTP has various "planning years" for 2013, 2020, and 2030 with various emission budgets allowed in each planning year. This was done to show how the Las Vegas valley is able to achieve attainment of the NAAQS for these pollutants as both the population grows within the valley and the RTP is implemented. For this reason, the project needs to demonstrate conformity in all three planning years.

6.3 GENERAL CONFORMITY ANALYSIS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Under the general conformity regulations, both the direct and indirect emissions associated with a federal action must be evaluated. Subpart W defines direct emissions as:

> *[T]hose emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors that are caused or initiated by the Federal action and occur at the same time and place as the action. (40 CFR Section 51.852)*

Subpart W defines indirect emissions as:

> *[T]hose emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors that:*
>
> *(1) Are caused by the Federal action, but may occur later in time and/or may be farther removed in distance from the action itself but are still reasonably foreseeable; and*
>
> *(2) The Federal agency can practicably control and will maintain control over due to a continuing program responsibility of the Federal agency. (40 CFR Section 51.852)*

A conformity determination is required for each criteria pollutant or precursor where the total of direct and indirect emissions of the criteria pollutant or precursor in a federal non-attainment or maintenance area would equal or exceed specified SIP emission budgets shown in Table 6.2-2. As noted in Table 6.2-2, there are three planning years (2013, 2020, and 2030) with SIP emission budgets. Project generated construction emissions for peak construction activities are compared with the SIP emission budgets for planning year 2013. Peak operational emissions are compared with the SIP emission budgets for planning years 2020 and 2030.

6.3.1 Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)

6.3.1.1 Construction Phase

Table 6.3-1 shows the impacts from Alternative 1 construction activities. Construction activities would be subject to the terms and conditions of the Clark County DAQ Dust Control regulations, and hence mitigation was applied to the modeling to show a reduction in impacts from dust-generating activities associated with regulatory compliance of the Clark County DAQ Dust Control regulations. Table 6.3-1 shows project generated emissions with and without the Clark County DAQ Dust Control regulations.

Table 6.3- 1
Construction Period Emissions for Alternative 1 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2013**				
Project Emissions	0.15	0.35	4.91	1.52	0.04
RTP Modeled Emissions	375.00	31.85	78.60	78.60	39.49
Total Emissions	375.15	32.2	83.51	80.12	39.53
SIP Emission Budgets	690.0	31.9	141.4	141.4	39.5
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

As shown in Table 4.1-1, construction period emissions for NOx and VOCs exceed the SIP Emission budget allocations in the RTP, which means that approval of Alternative 1 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

6.3.1.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of Alternative 1 includes both on site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off site emissions are based upon 1,562 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 43,736 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. Table 6.3-2 shows the anticipated tons per day of criteria pollutants for Alternative 1, assuming a nine-hour workday for unmitigated and mitigated with exporting a maximum of 7 million tons per year. As shown, with or without the incorporation of mitigation measures MM1 through MM10 (See Section 4.1-4 of the Draft EIS), this alternative is above the SIP emissions budgets for NO_x, and VOCs which means that approval of Alternative 1 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

Table 6.3- 2
Operational Emissions for Alternative 1 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx Unmit	NOx Mit	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2020**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.25	0.47	0.18	3.45	0.30	0.06
On-Road Project Emissions	0.53	0.33	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.08
RTP Modeled Emissions	400	20.13	20.1333.97	95.6	95.6	33.97
Total Emissions:	400.78	20.93	20.64	99.15	96.00	34.11
SIP Emission Budgets	817.0	20.2	20.2	141.4	141.4	34.0
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Evaluation Year	**2030**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.25	0.47	0.18	3.45	0.30	0.06
On-Road Project Emissions	0.53	0.33	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.08
RTP Modeled Emissions	400	17.73	17.73	110.4	110.4	40.36
Total Emissions:	400.78	18.53	18.24	113.95	110.80	40.5
SIP Emission Budgets	817.0	17.8	17.8	141.4	141.4	40.4
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

6.3.2 Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)

6.3.2.1 Construction Phase

Table 6.3-3 shows the impacts from Alternative 2 construction activities. As with Alternative 1, construction activities would be subject to the terms and conditions of the Clark County Dust Control regulations, and hence mitigation was applied to the modeling to show a reduction in impacts from dust-generating activities.

Table 6.3- 3
Construction Period Emissions for Alternative 2 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2013**				
Project Emissions	0.10	0.23	2.51	0.78	0.03
RTP Modeled Emissions	375.00	31.85	78.60	78.60	39.49
Total Emissions	375.10	32.08	81.11	79.38	39.52
SIP Emission Budgets	690.0	31.9	141.4	141.4	39.5
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

As shown in Table 6.3-3, construction period emissions for NO_x and VOCs exceed the SIP Emission budget allocations in the RTP, which means that approval of Alternative 2 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

6.3.2.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of Alternative 2 includes both on site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off site emissions are based on 1,116 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 31,248 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. Table 6.3-4 shows the anticipated tons per day of criteria pollutants for Alternative 2, assuming a nine-hour workday for unmitigated and mitigated with exporting a maximum of 5 million tons per year. As shown, with or without the incorporation of mitigation measures MM1 through MM10 (See Section 4.1-4 of the Draft EIS), this alternative is above the SIP emission budgets for NO_x, and VOCs, which means that approval of Alternative 2 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

Table 6.3- 4
Operational Emissions for Alternative 2 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx Unmit	NOx Mit	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2020**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.12	0.23	0.09	1.72	0.15	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.39	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.06
RTP Modeled Emissions	400.00	20.13	20.13	95.6	95.6	33.97
Total Emissions:	400.51	20.6	20.46	97.39	95.82	34.06
SIP Emission Budgets	817.0	20.2	20.2	141.4	141.4	34.0
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Evaluation Year	**2030**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.12	0.23	0.09	1.72	0.15	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.39	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.06
RTP Modeled Emissions	400	17.73	17.73	110.4	110.4	40.36
Total Emissions:	400.51	18.2	18.06	112.19	110.84	40.45
SIP Emission Budgets	817	17.8	17.8	141.4	141.4	40.4
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

6.3.3 Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)

6.3.3.1 Construction Phase

Table 6.3-5 shows the impacts from Alternative 3 construction activities. As with Alternatives 1 and 2, construction activities would be subject to the terms and conditions of the Clark County Dust Control regulations, and hence mitigation was applied to the modeling to show a reduction in impacts from dust-generating activities.

Table 6.3- 5
Construction Period Emissions for Alternative 3 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2013**				
Project Emissions	0.10	0.23	2.51	0.78	0.03
RTP Modeled Emissions	375.00	31.85	78.60	78.60	39.49
Total Emissions	375.10	32.08	81.11	79.38	39.52
SIP Emission Budgets	690.0	31.9	141.4	141.4	39.5
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

As shown in Table 6.3-5, construction period emissions for NO_x and VOCs exceed the SIP Emission budget allocations in the RTP, which means that approval of Alternative 3 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

6.3.3.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of Alternative 3 includes both on site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off site emissions are based on 1,116 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 31,248 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. Table 6.3-6 shows the anticipated tons per day of criteria pollutants for Alternative 3, assuming a nine-hour workday for unmitigated and mitigated with exporting a maximum of 5 million tons per year. As shown, with or without the incorporation of mitigation measures MM1 through MM10 (See Section 4.1-4 of the Draft EIS), this alternative is above the SIP emission budgets for NO_x, and VOCs, which means that approval of Alternative 3 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

Table 6.3- 6
Operational Emissions for Alternative 3 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx Unmit	NOx Mit	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2020**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.12	0.23	0.09	1.72	0.15	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.39	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.06
RTP Modeled Emissions	400.00	20.13	20.13	95.6	95.6	33.97
Total Emissions:	400.51	20.6	20.46	97.39	95.82	34.06
SIP Emission Budgets	817.0	20.2	20.2	141.4	141.4	34.0
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Evaluation Year	**2030**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.12	0.23	0.09	1.72	0.15	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.39	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.06
RTP Modeled Emissions	400	17.73	17.73	110.4	110.4	40.36
Total Emissions:	400.51	18.2	18.06	112.19	110.84	40.45
SIP Emission Budgets	817	17.8	17.8	141.4	141.4	40.4
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

6.3.4 Alternative 4 (Single sale of the North Site and South Site)

6.3.4.1 Construction Phase

Table 6.3-7 shows the impacts from Alternative 4 construction activities. As with Alternatives 1 through 3, construction activities would be subject to the terms and conditions of the Clark County Dust Control regulations, and hence mitigation was applied to the modeling to show a reduction in impacts from dust-generating activities.

Table 6.3- 7
Construction Period Emissions for Alternative 4 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2013**				
Project Emissions	0.10	0.23	2.51	0.78	0.03
RTP Modeled Emissions	375.00	31.85	78.60	78.60	39.49
Total Emissions	375.10	32.08	81.11	79.38	39.52 3
SIP Emission Budgets	690.0	31.9	141.4	141.4	39.5
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

As shown in Table 6.3-7, construction period emissions for NO_x and VOCs exceed the SIP Emission budget allocations in the RTP, which means that approval of Alternative 4 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

6.3.4.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of Alternative 4 includes both on site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off site emissions are based on 1,562 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 43,736 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. Table 6.3-8 shows the anticipated tons per day of criteria pollutants for Alternative 4, assuming a nine-hour workday for unmitigated and mitigated with exporting a maximum of 7 million tons per year. As shown, with or without the incorporation of mitigation measures MM1 through MM10 (See Section 4.1-4 of the Draft EIS), this alternative is above the SIP emission budgets for NO_x, and VOCs, which means that approval of Alternative 4 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

Table 6.3- 8
Operational Emissions for Alternative 4 (tons per day)

	CO	NOx Unmit	NOx Mit	PM_{10} Unmit	PM_{10} Mit	VOCs
Evaluation Year	**2020**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.13	0.24	0.09	2.41	0.21	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.53	0.33	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.08
RTP Modeled Emissions	400.00	20.13	20.13	95.6	95.6	33.97
Total Emissions:	400.66	20.7	20.55	99.90	95.91	34.08
SIP Emission Budgets	817.0	20.2	20.2	141.4	141.4	34.0
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Evaluation Year	**2030**					
Onsite Project Emissions	0.13	0.24	0.09	2.41	0.21	0.03
On-Road Project Emissions	0.53	0.33	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.08
RTP Modeled Emissions	400.00	17.73	17.73	110.4	110.4	40.36
Total Emissions:	400.66	18.3	18.15	112.91	110.71	40.47
SIP Emission Budgets	817	17.8	17.8	141.4	141.4	40.4
Exceed SIP Emissions?	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**

Unmit = unmitigated; Mit = mitigated

6.3.5 Alternative 5 (No Action Alternative)

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM sale of a mineral materials contract would not occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mining operations within the Proposed Action area would not be authorized. No surface disturbance would occur, and no impacts to the existing physical or biological environment would take place. Approximately 120 million tons of construction aggregate would not be produced at this location. However, a continuing demand for construction aggregate materials within the Las Vegas valley would necessitate alternative mining locations. Because no production would occur at the site, under Alternative 5 no construction would be required, and hence no impacts to air quality would be realized. Alternative 5 is the only alternative that is in conformance with the Clark County RTP and SIP.

6.3.6 General Conformity Analysis Conclusions

The predicted air pollutant emissions associated with all four proposed alternative actions construction phases exceed the SIP NO_x Emission Budget and operational phases exceed the SIP NO_x and VOCs Emission Budgets. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP. Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any emissions and would conform to the Clark County RTP and the SIP.

6.4 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAP) ANALYSIS

EPA and Clark County DAQ requested an analysis of DPM, which is classified as a HAP. DPM is part of a complex mixture that makes up diesel exhaust. DPM is commonly found throughout the environment and is estimated by EPA's National Scale Assessment to contribute to the human health risk. The sizes of

diesel particulates that are of greatest health concern are those that are in the categories of fine, and ultra fine particles. The composition of these fine and ultra fine particles may be composed of elemental carbon with adsorbed compounds such as organic compounds, sulfate, nitrate, metals and other trace elements. In addition, the particulates are coated with many other hazardous air pollutants, such as acetaldehyde, acrolein, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, formaldehyde and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Diesel exhaust is emitted from a broad range of diesel engines; the on road diesel engines of trucks, buses and cars and the off road diesel engines that include locomotives, marine vessels and heavy duty equipment. Because the primary source of combustion emissions generated by the project is from diesel fueled heavy duty off road equipment and diesel fueled haul trucks, the EPA and Clark County DAQ requested an analysis of DPM. Because of the dangers of DPM exposure, this analysis focuses on the human health risk to people within the communities in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

6.4.1 Human Health Risk Assessment Methodology

Daily emissions of DPM were determined for the Proposed Action's heavy-duty equipment and truck fleet using the EPA AP42 emission factors. Concentrations of DPM were evaluated using the USEPA AERMOD Dispersion model. Cancer and non-cancer risks for DPM were determined using the EPA Guidelines for Exposure Assessment. The following equation is used to determine the associated cancer risk:

$$\text{Cancer Risk} = \text{Inhalation Dose (mg/kg-day))} * (\text{Cancer Potency (mg/kg-day)}^{-1})$$

The Cancer Potency is the potential risk of developing cancer per unit of average daily dose over a 70-year residential, 30-year working, or 9 year school lifetime. Cancer Potency Factors have been determined by the EPA as 1.1 $(\text{mg/kg-day})^{-1}$ for DPM.

The inhalation dose for DPM is determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Dose} = (C * DBR * A * EF * ED * 10^{-6}) / AT$$

Where:

- Dose = Dose through inhalation (mg/kg/day)
- 10^{-6} = Micrograms to milligram conversion and liters to cubic meters conversion.
- C = Concentration in air ($\mu g/m^3$) (from AERMOD dispersion model)
- DBR = Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg bodyweight – day) (302 for residential; 249 for workers; and 452 for students)
- A = Inhalation absorption factor (1)
- EF = Exposure frequency (days/year) (365 for residential; 240 for worker and student)
- ED = Exposure duration (years) (70 for residential; 30 for worker, and 9 for student)
- AT = Time period over which exposure is averaged (days) (22550 for a lifetime exposure).

The following equation was used to determine the non-cancer risk DPM:

$$HQ = C / REL$$

Where:

HQ = Hazard Quotient: an expression of the potential for non-cancer health effects associated with the substance being evaluated.

C = Concentration in air ($\mu g/m^3$) (from AERMOD dispersion model)

REL = Reference exposure level; the concentration at which no adverse health effects are anticipated (5 $\mu g/m^3$ for DPM).

The analysis of DPM focuses on areas within 1/4 mile of the on-site DPM sources. Sensitive receptors are defined as residential communities, schools, hospitals, and daycare facilities. Two residential communities near the project site fit these criteria and are the focus of the human health risk assessment.

6.4.2 Risk Characterization for DPM

The maximum concentrations of DPM for each of the receptors are shown in Table 6.4-1. Table 6.4-1 also shows the annual DPM concentration and resulting cancer risk for sensitive receptors in the project area. As shown, cancer risks from DPM range from 0.36 in one million for residential portions of Sloan to 3.03 in one million for the future planned expansion of Inspirada. Additionally, the maximum cancer risks are less than 10 in one million for all receptors. DPM emissions from the proposed Project represent a less than significant health risk. Figures 6.4-1 shows the locations of each receptor and Figures 6.4-2 through 6.4-5 show the dispersion of DMP for each alternative.

6.4.3 Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) Conclusions

The predicted human health impacts associated with all four proposed action alternatives are less than 3.03 at sensitive receptor locations. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 are considered to have *de minimis* levels of HAP emissions. Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any HAP emissions and will not have any environmental consequences associated with HAPs.

Table 6.4- 1
Unmitigated DPM Health Risk

Location	Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Maximum Cancer Risk (risk per million)	Maximum Non-cancer Risk (risk per million)
Alternative 1			
Max at project Site	0.39740	126.59	0.079
Max at existing community of Inspirada (R7)	0.00188	1.02	0.00038
Max at planned area of Inspirada (R11)	0.00513	2.78	0.00103
Max at existing community of Anthem (R8)	0.00233	1.26	0.00053
Max at residential areas of Sloan (R3)	0.00087	0.47	0.00017
Alternative 2			
Max at project Site	0.563	179.34	0.1126
Max at existing community of Inspirada (R7)	0.00188	1.02	0.00038
Max at planned area of Inspirada (R12)	0.00560	3.03	0.00112
Max at existing community of Anthem (R8)	0.00236	1.28	0.00047
Max at residential areas of Sloan (R3)	0.00095	0.51	0.00019
Alternative 3			
Max at project Site	0.149	47.46	0.0298
Max at existing community of Inspirada (R7)	0.00182	0.99	0.00270
Max at planned area of Inspirada (R10)	0.00472	2.56	0.00094
Max at existing community of Anthem (R8)	0. 0022	0.70	0.00208
Max at residential areas of Sloan (R3)	0.00067	0.36	0.00013
Alternative 4			
Max at project Site	0.698	222.35	0.1396
Max at existing community of Inspirada (R7)	0.00252	1.36	0.0005
Max at planned area of Inspirada (R12)	0.00752	2.40	0.0015
Max at existing community of Anthem (R9)	0.00325	1.76	0.00065
Max at residential areas of Sloan (R3)	0.00127	0.69	0.00018
Thresholds for Sensitive Receptors		10	1
Significant?		**No**	**No**

Source: Google Earth 2012.

Project Site

R1 Receptor Location

N

Not to scale.

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Figure 6.4-1
Receptor Locations

Prepared by:: ATKINS

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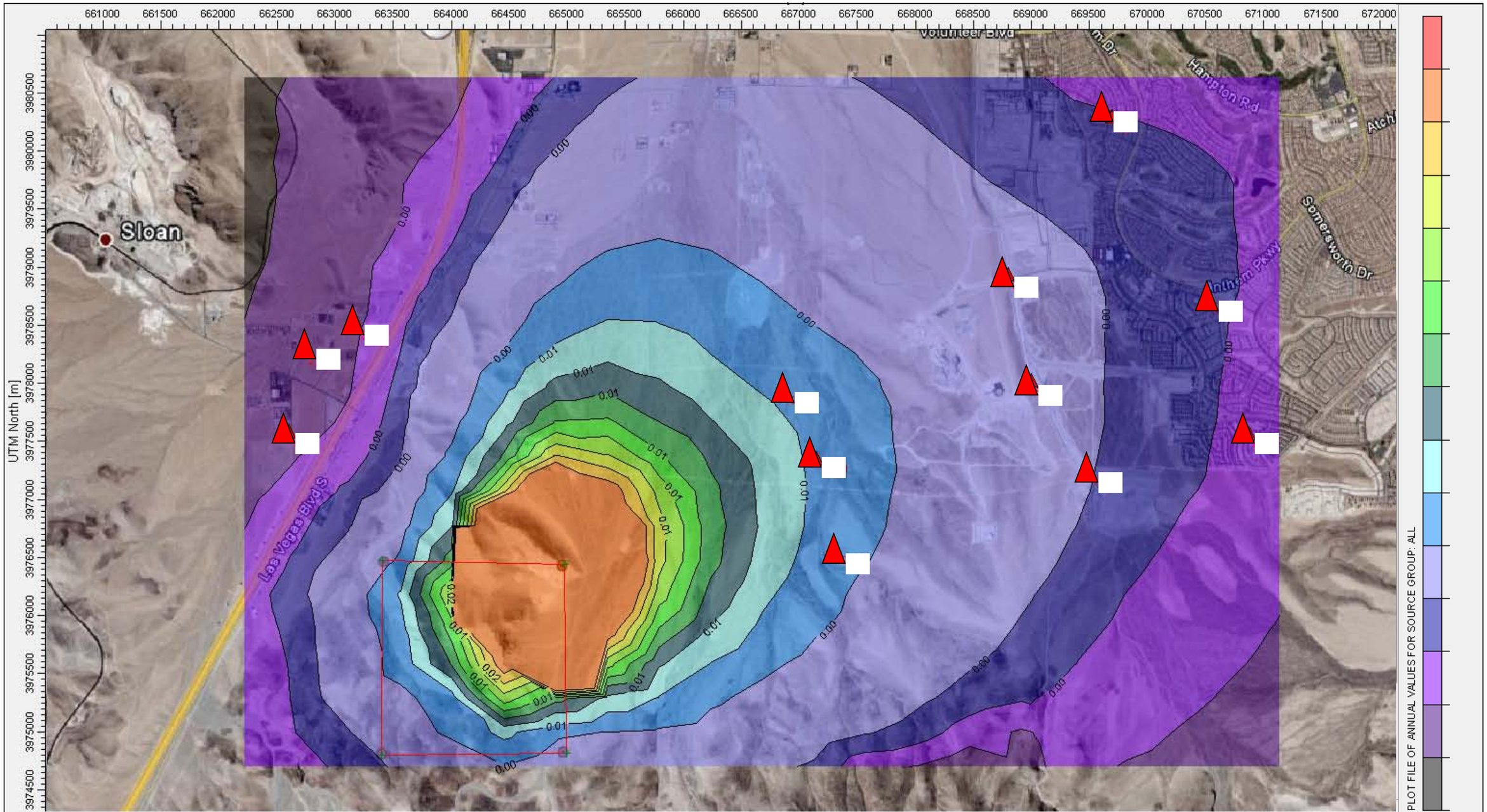

Source: Google Earth 2012.

Project Site

R1 Receptor Location

N

Not to scale.

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Figure 6.4-2
Alternative 1: Cancer Risk

Prepared by:: ATKINS

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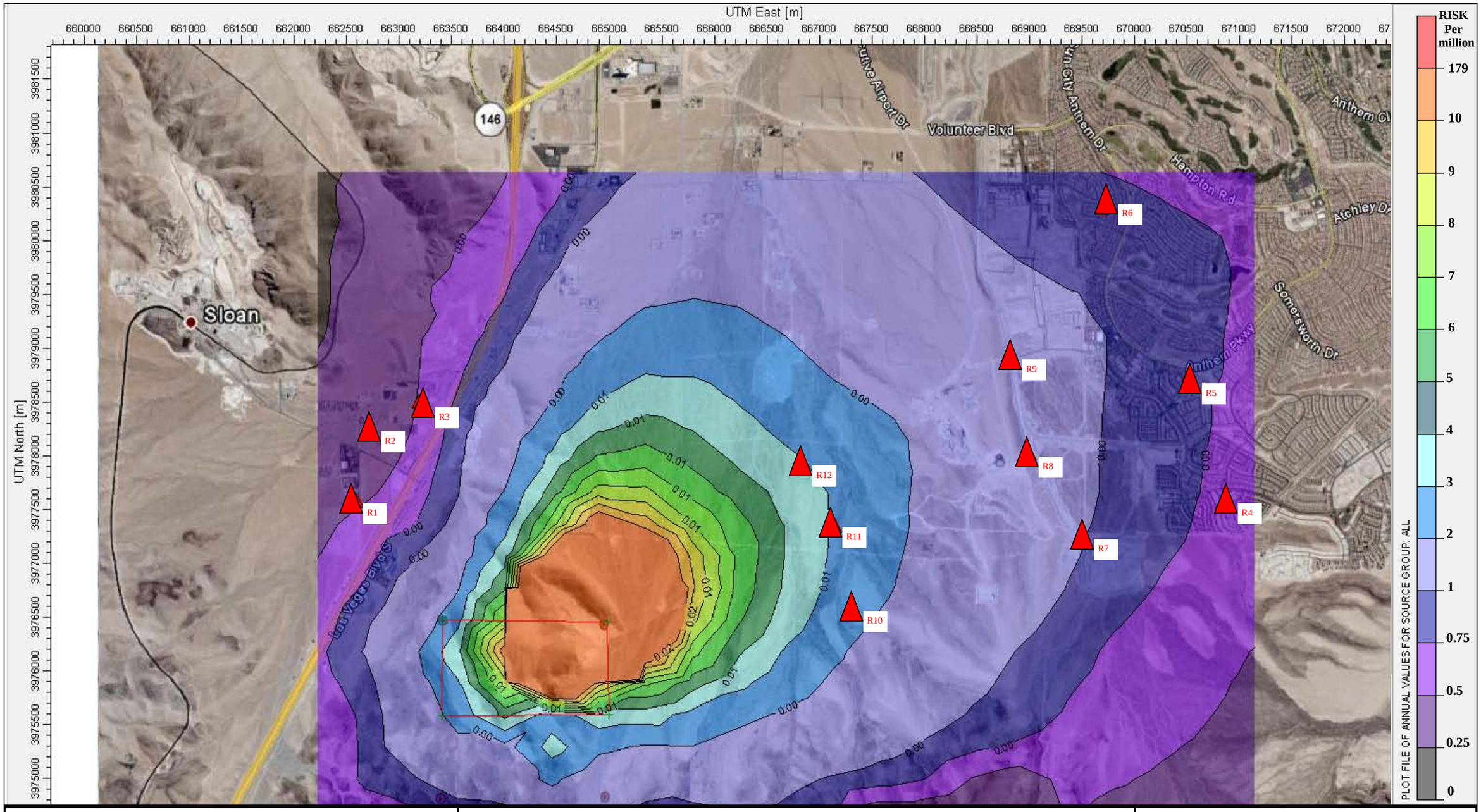

Source: Google Earth 2012.

Project Site

R1 Receptor Location

Not to scale.

N

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Figure 6.4-3
Alternative 2: Cancer Risk

Prepared by:: ATKINS

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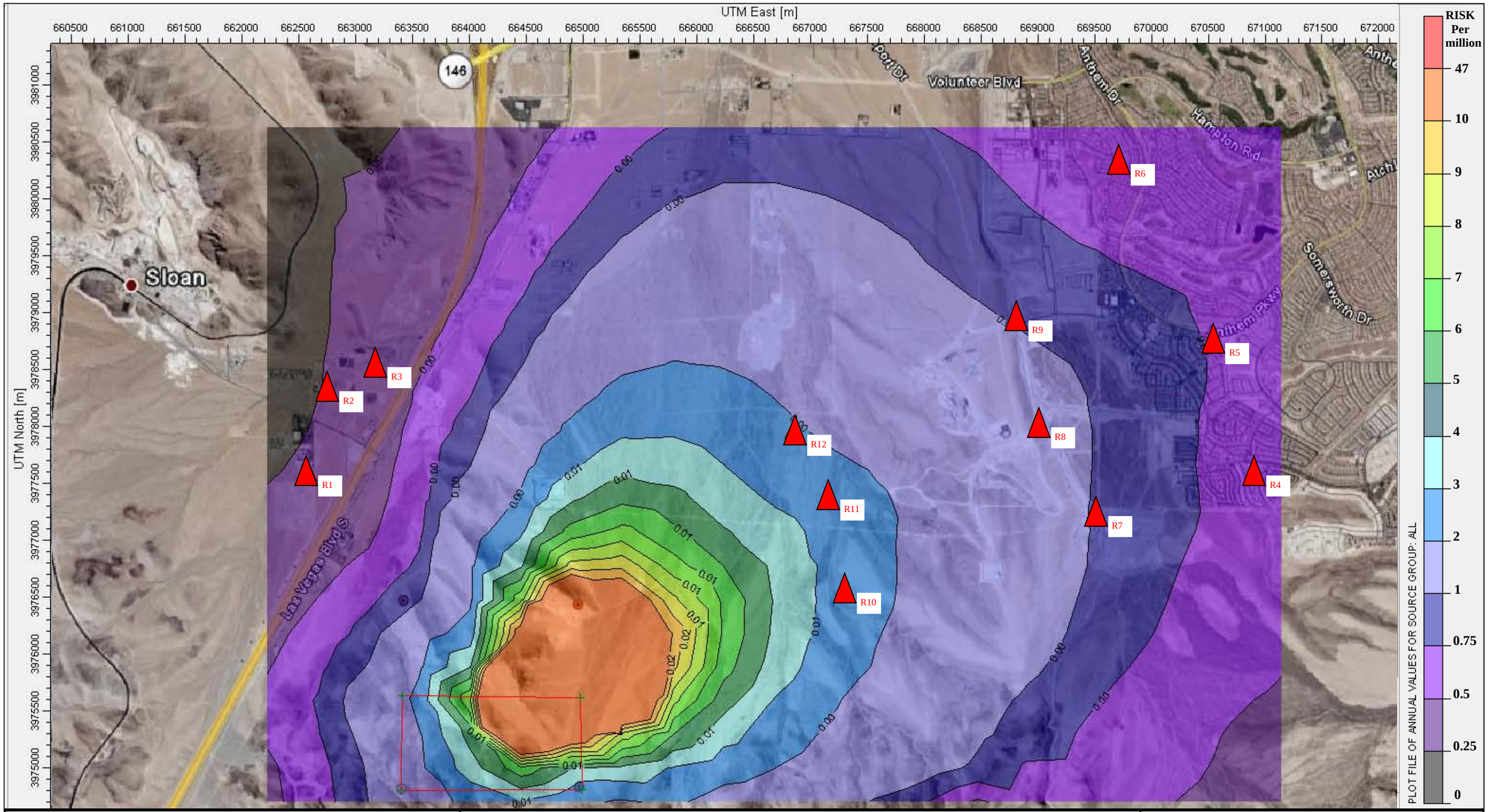

Source: Google Earth 2012.

Project Site

R1 Receptor Location

N

Not to scale.

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Figure 6.4-4
Alternative 3: Cancer Risk

Prepared by:: ATKINS

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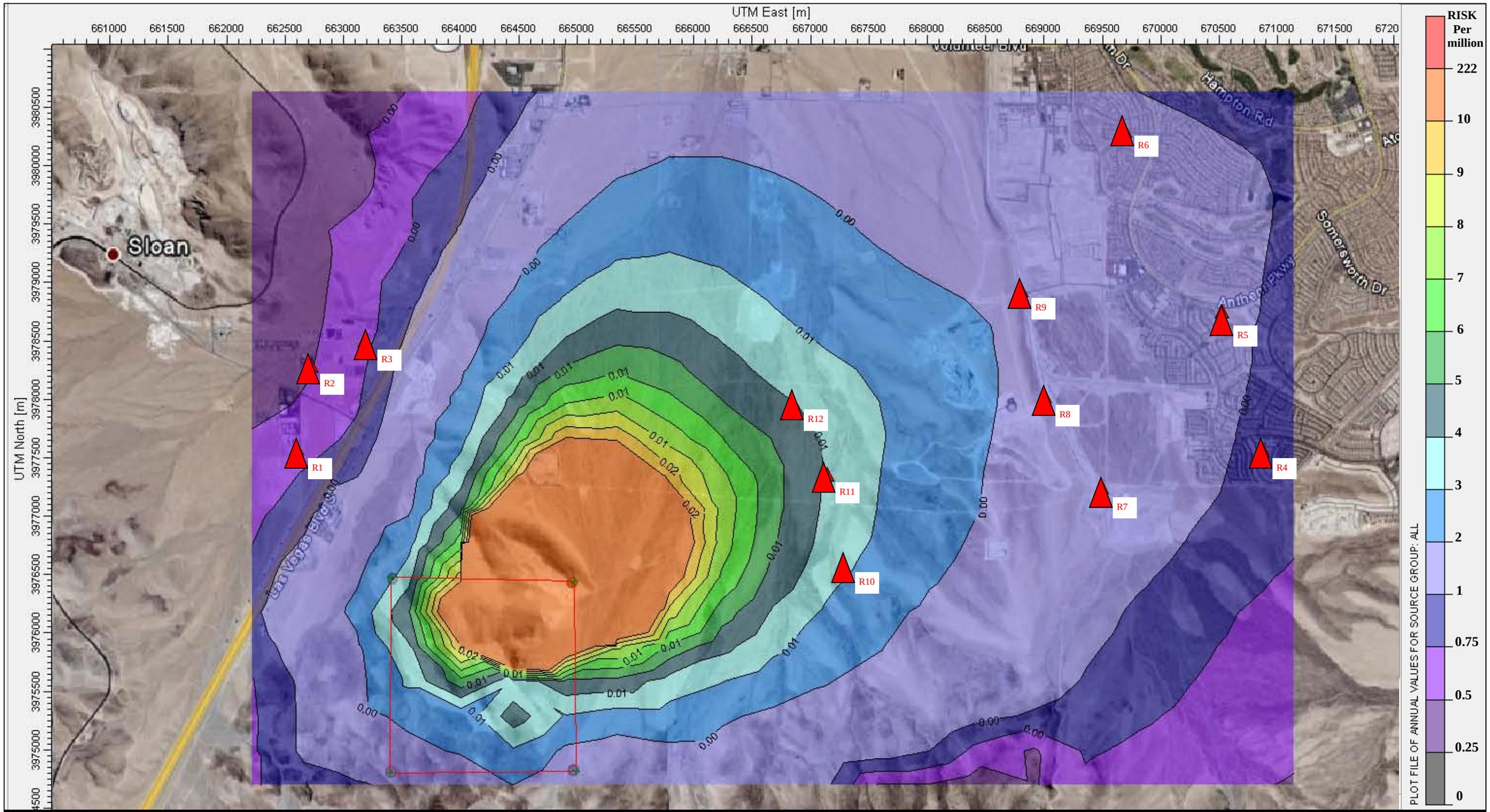

Source: Google Earth 2012.

Project Site

R1 Receptor Location

Not to scale.

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales

Figure 6.4-5
Alternative 4: Cancer Risk

Prepared by:: ATKINS

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6.5 CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) provides guidance for consideration on the effects of GHG emissions and climate change in their evaluation of proposals for federal actions under NEPA (42 USC 4321 et seq.). The CEQ guidance explains how agencies of the federal government should analyze the environmental effects of GHG emissions and climate change when they describe the environmental effects of proposed agency actions in accordance with Section 102 of NEPA and the CEQ *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA* (40 CFR parts 1500-1508). The environmental analysis and documents produced in the NEPA process should provide the decision maker with relevant and timely information about the environmental effects of federal agency actions and reasonable alternatives to mitigate those impacts.

NEPA demands informed, realistic governmental decision making. CEQ proposes to advise federal agencies to consider, in scoping their NEPA analyses, whether analysis of the direct and indirect GHG emissions from their proposed actions may provide meaningful information to decision makers and the public. Specifically, if a proposed action would be reasonably anticipated to cause direct emissions of 25,000 metric tons (MT) or more of CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) GHG emissions on an annual basis, agencies should consider this an indicator that a quantitative and qualitative assessment may be meaningful to decision makers and the public. For long-term actions that have annual direct emissions of less than 25,000 MT CO_2e, CEQ encourages federal agencies to consider whether the action's long-term emissions should receive similar analysis.

6.5.1 Alternative 1 (Two Independent Mineral Material Sales)

The construction phase of Alternative 1 would generate 1,027 MT CO_2e. The operational phase of Alternative 1 includes both on-site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off-site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off-site emissions are based on 2,232 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 62,496 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. The anticipated GHG emissions for Alternative 1, assuming a nine-hour workday exporting a maximum of 10 million tons per year is 6,228 MT CO_2e, which is below the level recommended indicator to receive a quantitative and qualitative assessment. For this reason, impacts associated with Alternative 1 GHG emissions are considered *de minimis*.

6.5.2 Alternative 2 (Sale of North Site Only)

The construction phase of Alternative 2 would generate 785 MT CO_2e. The operational phase of Alternative 2 includes both on-site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off-site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off-site emissions are based upon 1,116 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 31,248 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. The anticipated GHG emissions for Alternative 2, assuming a nine-hour workday exporting a maximum of 5 million tons per year is 3,365 MT CO_2e, which is below the level recommended indicator

to receive a quantitative and qualitative assessment. For this reason, impacts associated with Alternative 2 GHG emissions are considered *de minimis*.

6.5.3 Alternative 3 (Sale of South Site Only)

The construction phase of Alternative 3 would generate 785 MT CO_2e. The operational phase of Alternative 3 includes both on-site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off-site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off-site emissions are based upon 1,116 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 31,248 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT. The anticipated GHG emissions for Alternative 3, assuming a nine-hour workday exporting a maximum of 5 million tons per year is 3,365 MT CO_2e, which is below the level recommended indicator t to receive a quantitative and qualitative assessment. For this reason, impacts associated with Alternative 3 GHG emissions are considered *de minimis*.

6.5.4 Alternative 4 (Single Sale of North Site and South Site)

The construction phase of Alternative 3 would generate 785 MT CO_2e. The operational phase of Alternative 4 includes both on-site emissions associated with the mining and processing of aggregate for sale and off-site emissions of haul trucks on the roadways throughout the Las Vegas valley transporting aggregate to the construction sites. Off-site emissions are based upon 1,562 trips per day for haul trucks to transport material at an average of 28 miles per trip. There are a total of 43,736 VMT by the haul trucks. Calculations of haul truck activities include both exhaust and road dust emissions associated with the VMT The anticipated GHG emissions for Alternative 4, assuming a nine-hour workday for unmitigated and mitigated with exporting a maximum of 7 million tons per year is 3,620 MT CO_2e, which is below the level recommended indicator t to receive a quantitative and qualitative assessment. For this reason, impacts associated with Alternative 4 GHG emissions are considered *de minimis*.

6.5.5 Alternative 5 (No Action Alternative)

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM sale of a mineral materials contract would not occur in the Sloan Hills area. Mining operations within the Proposed Action area would not be authorized. No surface disturbance would occur, and no impacts to the existing physical environment would take place. Approximately 120 million tons of construction aggregate would not be produced at this location. However, a continuing demand for construction aggregate materials within the Las Vegas valley would necessitate alternative mining locations. Because no production would occur at the site, under Alternative 5 no construction would be required, no GHG emissions would occur, and hence no impacts would be realized.

6.5.6 Climate Change Conclusions

The predicted GHG emissions associated with all four proposed alternative actions are less than the CEQ recommended indicator level of 25,000 MT CO_2e. Alternatives 1 through 4 are considered to have *de minimis* levels of emissions and associated climate change impacts. Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any GHG emissions and will not have any environmental consequences

associated with climate change. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 5 do not create or contribute to climate change impacts.

6.6 SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTAL AIR QUALITY ANALYSES

6.6.1 General Conformity Analysis

Alternatives 1 through 4: The predicted air pollutant emissions associated with Alternatives 1 through 4 exceed the SIP NO_x Emission Budget during the construction phases and exceed the SIP NO_x and VOCs Emission Budgets during operational phases. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 would impede the ability to bring the project area into compliance with the NAAQS for ozone and does not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP.

Alternative 5: Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any emissions and conforms to the Clark County RTP and the SIP.

6.6.2 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) Analysis

Alternatives 1 through 4: The predicted human health impacts associated with all four proposed alternative actions are less than 3.03 at sensitive receptor locations. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 4 are below the *de minimis* levels of HAP emissions and will not create human health impacts.

Alternative 5: Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any HAP emissions and will not create human health impacts.

6.6.3 Climate Change Analysis

Alternatives 1 through 4: The predicted GHG emissions associated with all four proposed alternative actions are less than the CEQ recommended indicator level of 25,000 MT CO_2e. Alternatives 1 through 4 are below the *de minimis* levels of emissions and will not have any environmental consequences associated with climate change.

Alternative 5: Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any GHG emissions and will not have any environmental consequences associated with climate change. Therefore, Alternatives 1 through 5 do not create or contribute to climate change impacts.

6.6.4 Supplemental Air Quality Analyses Conclusions

Alternatives 1 through 4 exceed the SIP Emission Budgets for NO_x and VOCs emissions (ozone precursor pollutants) and would therefore impede compliance of the NAAQS for ozone in the project area if implemented. Furthermore, Alternatives 1 through 4 would not conform to the Clark County RTP or the SIP for the State of Nevada.

Alternative 5, the No Action Alternative will not generate any emissions and is in conformance to the Clark County RTP and the SIP for the State of Nevada.

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7.0 UPDATED LIST OF PREPARERS

The following individuals were primarily responsible for the content of this Final EIS or made significant contributions to its development and review.

Bureau of Land Management

Robert Ross, Las Vegas Field Office Field Manager

Shonna Dooman, EIS Project Manager

John Evans, NEPA Advisor

Cooperating Agencies

Laura B. Jacobsen, P.E., Las Vegas valley Water District

Brad Hardenbrook, Nevada Department of Wildlife

Lewis Wallenmeyer, Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management

Teresa Motley, Clark County Department of Aviation

Randall Walker, Clark County Department of Aviation

Paul Andricopulos, AICP, City of Henderson

EIS Consultant - Atkins

Melinda Jones, EIS Project Manager

Kimberley Jenkins, EIS Assistant Project Manager

Michael Hendrix, Air Quality

Alice Tackett, Earth Resources and Water Resources

Callie Barnes, Socioeconomics

Alison Rondone, Cumulative Impacts

Lori Cole, Socioeconomics

Julian Capata, Noise and Vibration

Theresa Gaiser, Transportation

Steven Drake, GIS and Figures

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Appendix A

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Notice of Availability

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fish and wildlife resources and individuals who represent the interests of saltwater and freshwater recreational fishing, recreational boating, the recreational fishing and boating industries, recreational fisheries resource conservation, Native American Tribes, aquatic resource outreach and education, and tourism. Background information on the Council is available at *http://www.fws.gov/sfbpc.*

Upcoming Meeting

The Council will convene to consider:

1. Progress in implementing the Council's assessment of the Fish and Wildlife Service Fisheries Program;

2. Progress in implementing the Council's assessment of the activities of the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation;

3. Issues related to implementation of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative;

4. Issues related to Marine Protected Areas and implementation of the National Ocean Policy;

5. Updates on activities of the Service's Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program and Fisheries Program; and

6. Other Council business.

The final agenda will be posted on the Internet at *http://www.fws.gov/sfbpc.*

Public Input

If you wish to	You must contact Douglas Hobbs (see FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT) no later than
Attend the meeting	August 22, 2011.
Submit written information or questions before the meeting for the council to consider during the meeting.	August 22, 2011.
Give an oral presentation during the meeting	August 17, 2011.

Attendance

In order to attend this meeting, you must register by close of business on the date above. Because entry to Federal buildings is restricted, all visitors are required to preregister to be admitted. Please submit your name, time of arrival, e-mail address, and phone number to Douglas Hobbs (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

Submitting Written Information or Questions

Interested members of the public may submit relevant information or questions for the Council to consider during the public meeting. Written statements must be received by the date under DATES, so that the information may be made available to the Council for their consideration prior to this meeting. Written statements must be supplied to the Council Coordinator in both of the following formats: One hard copy with original signature, and one electronic copy via e-mail (acceptable file formats are Adobe Acrobat PDF, WordPerfect, MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or rich text file).

Giving an Oral Presentation

Individuals or groups requesting to make an oral presentation at the meeting will be limited to 2 minutes per speaker, with no more than a total of 30 minutes for all speakers. Interested parties should contact Douglas Hobbs, Council Coordinator, in writing (preferably via e-mail; see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**), to be placed on the public speaker list for this meeting. Nonregistered public speakers will not be considered during the meeting. Registered speakers who wish to expand upon their oral statements, or those who had wished to speak but could not be accommodated on the agenda, are invited to submit written statements to the Council after the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Summary minutes of the conference will be maintained by the Council Coordinator at 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS– 3103–AEA, Arlington, VA 22203, and will be available for public inspection during regular business hours within 30 days following the meeting. Personal copies may be purchased for the cost of duplication.

Dated: July 28, 2011.

James J. Slack,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 2011–19871 Filed 8–4–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLNVS00530 L13300000.EP0000 241A; 10–08807; MO#4500013258; TAS: 14X1109]

Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales, Clark County, NV

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Southern Nevada District Office in Las Vegas, Nevada has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed competitive sale of mineral materials in the Sloan Hills of Southern Nevada, and by this notice announces the availability of the Draft EIS and the opening of the comment period.

DATES: To ensure comments will be considered, the BLM must receive written comments on the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Materials Sales Draft EIS within 120 days following the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**. The BLM will announce future meetings or hearings and any other public involvement activities at least 15 days in advance through public notices, media releases, and/or mailings.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments related to the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Materials Sales by any of the following methods:

- *Web site: http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo.html.*
- *E-mail: sloanhillseis@blm.gov.*
- *Fax:* 702–515–5023, Attention Robert B. Ross, Jr.
- *Mail:* Robert B. Ross, Jr., Field Manager, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130–2301.

Copies of the Draft EIS for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Materials Sales are available in the Las Vegas Field Office at the above address and at the following public library locations in Nevada:

- Paseo Verde Library, 280 South Green Valley Parkway, Henderson.
- James I Gibson Library, 280 South Water Street, Henderson.
- Enterprise Library, 25 East Shelbourne Avenue, Las Vegas.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Shonna Dooman at (702) 515–5174 or e-mail: *sloanhillseis@blm.gov*. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal

Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Draft EIS describes and analyzes the proposed competitive sale of mineral materials within the Sloan Hills of Southern Nevada. The proposed project site consists of a total of 640 acres south of Las Vegas and east of Interstate 15 near the community of Sloan. The proposed project site includes the entire south half Section 29 (the North Site) and the entire north half of Section 32 (the South Site) located in Township 23 South, Range 61 East. The proposed action is consistent with 43 CFR 3600 and is authorized under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947 and the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976.

Two mining companies, CEMEX and Service Rock Products Corporation, have submitted mining plans of operations proposing to mine and process limestone and dolomite from the proposed project site. In addition to open pit mines, each proponent is proposing ancillary facilities that would include a minerals processing plant and other support facilities, which may include office buildings, truck maintenance buildings, fueling facilities, scale houses, parking facilities, an employee training facility, parts storage area, and a quality control/quality assurance laboratory.

Four action alternatives are analyzed in the Draft EIS, ranging from 320 acres to 640 acres. Alternative 1, at 640 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in the North Site and the South Site to two mining companies that would operate independently and results in a single open pit mine. Alternative 2, at 320 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in the North Site only. Alternative 3, at 320 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in the South Site only. Alternative 4, at 640 acres, includes the sale of mineral materials in both the North Site and the South Site to a single mining company. Alternative 5 is the No Action Alternative.

A Notice of Intent to prepare a Draft EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on Monday, June 11, 2007. Scoping of the project occurred from June 11, 2007 to January 5, 2008. Two public scoping meetings were held at the Henderson Executive Airport on December 5 and 6, 2007. A total of 126 individuals submitted comments during the scoping period. Comments received pertained to a variety of broad categories, including alternatives, mining operations, and physical/natural resources.

The Draft EIS addresses the following issues identified during scoping: NEPA process (consultations/coordination, proposal description, alternatives, and connected action/cumulative impacts); social resources (cultural resources, visual resources, noise, land use, recreation, transportation, and socioeconomic resources); and physical/natural resources (biological resources, water resources, paleontological resources and geologic/soil resources).

Please note that public comments and information submitted including names, street addresses, and e-mail addresses of persons who submit comments will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6 and 1506.10.

Robert B. Ross Jr.,

Manager, Las Vegas Field Office.

[FR Doc. 2011–19651 Filed 8–4–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–HC–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[CACA 51022 DOE/EIS–0439]

Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Rice Solar Energy, LLC Rice Solar Energy Project and Proposed California Desert Conservation Area Plan Amendment

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), the Western Area Power Administration (Western), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the California Energy Commission (CEC) prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan Amendment for the Rice Solar Energy Project (RSEP) in Riverside County, California. By this Notice, the BLM is announcing the availability of the Proposed CDCA Plan Amendment/Final EIS.

DATES: The BLM planning regulations state that any person who meets the conditions as described in the regulations may protest the BLM's Proposed CDCA Plan Amendment. A person who meets the conditions and files a protest must file the protest by September 6, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the RSEP Proposed CDCA Plan Amendment/Final EIS have been sent to affected Federal, State, and local government agencies and to other stakeholders. Copies are available for public inspection at the Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, 1201 Bird Center Drive, Palm Springs, California 92262. Interested persons may also review the document at the following Web site: *http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/RiceSolar.htm.* All protests must be in writing and mailed to one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: BLM Director (210), Attention: Brenda Hudgens-Williams, P.O. Box 71383, Washington, DC 20024–1383.

Overnight Mail: BLM Director (210), Attention: Brenda Hudgens-Williams, 20 M Street, SE, Room 2134LM, Washington, DC 20003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Liana Reilly, NEPA Document Manager, Western Area Power Administration, P.O. Box 281213, Lakewood, Colorado 80228–8213, e-mail: *RiceSolar@wapa.gov;* or Ms. Allison Shaffer, Realty Specialist, telephone 760–833–7100, address (see above field office address), e-mail *CAPSSolarRice@blm.gov.* Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed Rice Solar Energy Project (Project) is a 150 megawatt (MW) solar electric power plant that would use concentrating solar ''power tower'' technology to capture the sun's heat to make steam, which would power traditional steam turbine generators.

Appendix B

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Public Meeting Announcements

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AFFP DISTRICT COURT
Clark County, Nevada

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF CLARK) SS:

Stacey M. Lewis, being 1st duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the Legal Clerk for the Las Vegas Review-Journal and the Las Vegas Sun, daily newspapers regularly issued, published and circulated in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, and that the advertisement, a true copy attached for,

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 5155000BUR 7515791

was continuously published in said Las Vegas Review-Journal and / or Las Vegas Sun in 3 edition(s) of said newspaper issued from 10/17/2011 to 10/19/2011, on the following days:

10/17/2011
10/18/2011
10/19/2011

LINDA ESPINOZA
Notary Public State of Nevada
No. 00-64106-1
My appt. exp. July 17, 2012

Signed: Stacey M. Lewis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS, THE
19th day of October, 2011.

Linda Espinoza
Notary Public

SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT LEGAL NOTICE -

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Las Vegas Field Office is analyzing the potential impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales project. The proposed action consists of two proposed competitive mineral material sales that would result in two open pit dolomite/limestone quarries that would merge in the future into one open pit. The proposed project includes facilities for mining limestone and dolomite from a series of rugged hills at Sloan, Nevada. This material would be used for construction aggregate in the Southern Nevada area.

A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project was made available to the public on August 5, 2011, with a public comment period of 120 days. Input from the public is essential to this process.

Public meetings on Draft EIS for the proposed action will be held in the following locations:

- **NOVEMBER 1, 2011 - 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.** Henderson Convention Center, 200 South Water Street, Henderson, NV
- **NOVEMBER 2, 2011 - 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.** Coronado High School, 1001 Coronado Center Drive, Henderson, NV
- **NOVEMBER 3, 2011 - 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.** Liberty High School, 3700 Liberty Heights Avenue, Henderson, NV

All meetings will have the same format. The first hour will be an open house session where specialists will be available to answer questions, followed by a 30-minute project presentation. The final 90 minutes will be a public hearing where individuals will have the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. A court reporter will be available to document verbal comments, if individuals wish to comment in that manner.

The comment period for this Draft EIS began on August 5, 2011, and ends on December 5, 2011. Written comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:
- Web site: http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo.html
- E-mail: sloanhillseis@blm.gov
- Mail: Robert B. Ross, Jr., Field Manager, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130.

PUB: Oct. 17, 18, 19, 2011
LV Review-Journal

AFFP DISTRICT COURT
Clark County, Nevada

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF CLARK) SS:

Stacey M. Lewis, being 1st duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the Legal Clerk for the Las Vegas Review-Journal and the Las Vegas Sun, daily newspapers regularly issued, published and circulated in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, and that the advertisement, a true copy attached for,

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 5155000BUR 7515791

was continuously published in said Las Vegas Review-Journal and / or Las Vegas Sun in 3 edition(s) of said newspaper issued from 10/17/2011 to 10/19/2011, on the following days:

10/17/2011
10/18/2011
10/19/2011

SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT LEGAL NOTICE -

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- E-mail: sloanhillsels@blm.gov
- Mail: Robert B. Ross, Jr., Field Manager, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130.

PUB: Oct. 17, 18, 19, 2011
LV Review-Journal

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My appt. exp. July 17, 2012

Signed: Stacey M. Lewis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS, THE
19th day of October, 2011.

Linda Espinoza
Notary Public

El Tiempo

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

I, Maggie Wimmer, hereby swear and depose

that the attached advertisement

was published for

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

in **El Tiempo,** a Spanish Newspaper,

on the following date(s):

October 21, 28, 2011

Verified this 28th day of October, 2011

/s/ Maggie Wimmer

Maggie Wimmer

El Tiempo Advertising

/s/ Ana Quiquivix-Martinez

Ana Quiquivix-Martinez

Notary Public

ANA QUIQUIVIX-MARTINEZ
Notary Public State of Nevada
No. 05-94128-1
My appt. exp. Dec. 13, 2012

SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT LEGAL NOTICE - PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Las Vegas Field Office is analyzing the potential impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales project. The proposed action consists of two proposed competitive mineral material sales that would result in two open pit dolomite/limestone quarries that would merge in the future into one open pit. The proposed project includes facilities for mining limestone and dolomite from a series of rugged hills at Sloan, Nevada. This material would be used for construction aggregate in the Southern Nevada area.

A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project was made available to the public on August 5, 2011, with a public comment period of 120 days. Input from the public is essential to this process.

Public meetings on Draft EIS for the proposed action will be held in the following locations:

- **NOVEMBER 1, 2011 - 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.** Henderson Convention Center, 200 South Water Street, Henderson, NV
- **NOVEMBER 2, 2011 - 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.** Coronado High School, 1001 Coronado Center Drive, Henderson, NV
- **NOVEMBER 3, 2011 - 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.** Liberty High School, 3700 Liberty Heights Avenue, Henderson, NV

All meetings will have the same format. The first hour will be an open house session where specialists will be available to answer questions, followed by a 30-minute project presentation. The final 90 minutes will be a public hearing where individuals will have the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. A court reporter will be available to document verbal comments, if individuals wish to comment in that manner.

The comment period for this Draft EIS began on August 5, 2011, and ends on December 5, 2011. Written comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- Web site: http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ivfo.html
- E-mail: sloanhillseis@blm.gov
- Mail: Robert B. Ross, Jr., Field Manager, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130.

PUB: October 21, 28, 2011
El Tiempo

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Maggie Wimmer

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/s/ Ana Quiquivix-Martinez

Ana Quiquivix-Martinez

Notary Public

ANA QUIQUIVIX-MARTINEZ
Notary Public State of Nevada
No. 05-94128-1
My appt. exp. Dec. 13, 2012

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- Web site: http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ivfo.html
- E-mail: sloanhillseis@blm.gov
- Mail: Robert B. Ross, Jr., Field Manager, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130.

PUB: October 21, 28, 2011
El Tiempo

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS

COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BLM

Public meetings for the Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be held at:

Tuesday, November 1, 2011 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Henderson Convention Center
200 South Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015

Wednesday, November 2, 2011 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM
Coronado High School (Theatre)
1001 Coronado Center Drive, Henderson, NV 89052

Thursday, November 3, 2011 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM
Liberty High School (Theatre)
3700 Liberty Heights Avenue, Henderson, NV 89052

with the following format:

- Open house session where specialists will be available to answer questions (60 minutes)
- Project presentation (30 minutes)
- Public hearing where individuals will have the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS (90 minutes)

Information on the project can be found at **http://blm.gov/hzjd**.
If you would like to request a hardcopy or CD of the Draft EIS, please email **sloanhillseis@blm.gov.**

Bureau of Land Management 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89130

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Appendix C

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Public Meeting Sign-In Sheets

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 1, 2011

SIGN-IN SHEET

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
John					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 1st, 2011

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
aurelia					~~Yes~~
Donna Dickey	2337 Valley Cottage Ave	"	89052	(702) 617-9930	Yes
Mark J Murray	3384 Aztec Ruin Way	Henderson	89044	702-360-0110	No
Sara Moffat / Sen. Reid	333 LV Blvd S	Las Vegas	89101	(702) 388-5020	N
HARISH AGARWAL	500 S GRAND CENTRAL	"	89155	(702) 455-1614	N
HAUNSEY / U.S. Sen. Heller CHAN YONG	333 LV Blvd. S. #8203 89101	LV	89101	702-388-6605	N

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Veronica					Yes
Nancy Gentis Friends of Sloan	8021 Kimwood	L.V.	89149	ngentis@att.net	
John					Yes
Greg [illegible]	2610 [illegible] ST	Hend.	89044		
Michael					Yes
Terri Robertson	6135 E Carey Ave	LV	89156	trober9567@aol.com	No
Dianne					Yes
Patsy					Yes
RAY GARUBO	205 SANDHILL CRANE AVE	HENDERSON	89002	280-4922	NO
Robert Livernois	2541 Libberton	Henderson	89044	818-251-0848	NO
Ron					YES
Heather					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Emily Lewis-COH	240 W Cutler St.	Hurd	89015	(702) 267-2008	no
Stan Sisolak	29 Burning Tree Ct	LV	89113	275-2498	"

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Blair Stuart	2987 Immermann	Henderson	89044	—	—
Sheridan Dickey	2327 Valley Cottage Ave	Henderson	89052	—	—
Ove Lundstrom	4320 Blue Creek	Las Vegas	89121	—	—
Jim Furse	2723 Evergreen Oaks Dr	Henderson	89052		No
MARK SILVERSTEIN CLARK COUNTY DEPT OF AVIATION	1645 E. Russell Rd	LV	89119	marksi@mccarran.com	No
FRAN					Yes
Robert					Yes
Linda					Yes
Jan Kelserman	1887 Fairfield Terr	Hend	89074	jkelserman@cox.net	~~Yes~~ No
P.A.:					Yes
Stephen Wild	2227 Tejeda Dr	HND	89052		

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Peter					yes
John					Yes
MARY					yes
CAROL					yes.
John					YES
Agnes					yes
Aletta					Yes
Dale Kahre	2549 Cosmic Dust St.	Henderson	89044	270-442-1572	No
FO.					Yes
Robert Boston	2494 Hamonah Dr	HE	8844	RBOSTONKU@aol.com	NO
Ronald					Yes
City of Henderson PAUL ANDREOPULOS	240 S. WATER ST.	HENDERSON	89002	267-1523	NO
GOTHIC Landscape	4553 N NEVOSO DVE NW	LAS VEGAS	89110	219-6300	NO
Jerry Livermi's	2541 Libberton, St	Henderson	89044	818 251 0480	NO

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Chase Tsang	Sun City Anthem	Henderson	89052		
Evan Bernen	2573 Gilbertville Ave	Henderson	89052		
Nancy Gordon	2239 Discovery Sky	"	89044		
Sandy Dettmer	1700 Wellington Springs	"	89052		
Gene Sense	2259 Mayfield	"	89052		
Les Dean	2996 Pleasant Prairie	"	"		
Nancy Dean	" " "	"	"		
Courtney McGowan	" 282 El Camino Verde	Henderson	89074		
Tenasie Bowe	" "	" "			
Paige Pansiry	" "	" "			
Brielle Corvetti	" "	" "			
CONNIE REGLES	2957 SUMTER VALLEY CT	HEND. NV	89052		
Craig Leidy	2956 Sumter Valley Ct	H N	89052	Cleidy21@aol.com	
W. J. WAY	2261 SAVANNAH RIVER	Hend.	89044	WAYWILLIAM@COX.NET	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Marilyn					Yes
DAVID BERMAN	1609 Cadillac Court	Henderson	89015		—
Mike Collier	23324 Little Bighorn	Henderson	89052	collierm@centurylink.net	
Sheila Figarsky	2111 Savannah River St	Henderson	89044		

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
[illegible] Chappell	2365 [illegible] Bighorn Dr.	Sun City Anthem	89052	361-0403	
Sherman & Ann Jung	2152 Marstons Mills Ct.	Sun City	89044	si168lv@yahoo.com	
John					Yes
Mike + Lynn					Yes
Sandra Watkins	2313 Fossil Canyon Dr	Henderson	89052		
S Marks	2975 Pt Matanzas Ter	Henderson	89052		
Anita DeSouza	"	"	89052		
Marti					Y
Stephen Wild	2227 [illegible] Dr	Henderson	89052		
Peter Clarke	3503 Comstock Drive	Reno	89512	peterjclarke@yahoo.com	
Ove Lundstrom	4320 Blue Crest Rd	Las Vegas	89121	Miner	
Kathy Matson	2250 Valley Falls Way	Henderson	89052	KDMatson2@mac.com	No
Daniel					Yes

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Bill & Pam Bokelmann	2377 Flute Ave	Henderson	89052	702-614-9024	No
Doug & Patricia					Yes
Bill					Yes
John + Karen LaCognata	1996 Fort Halifax St	✓	"	702-914-8298	—
Karen & G.					Yes
BRIAN					yes.
Phil Klevorick	7688 Spencer St.	L.V.	89123	canamconsultants@yahoo.com	NO
Gary Johnson	1340 Financial Blvd	Reno, NV	89441	gjohnson@blm.gov	
Vanessa Hice	BLM	Las Vegas	89031	vhice@blm.gov	—
Rich					Yes
Tess					Yes
Billy [illegible]	2607 Crested Butte [illegible]	Henderson			

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Linda Jones	1436 Williamsport	Henderson	89052	Jones-Lin@Cox	
Leanore Frenkamp	2263 Jordan Valley Ct	Henderson	89044	leee1936@yahoo.com	
Michael Winston	679 Turtlewood Place	Henderson	89052	mrwpinan@cox.net	
Robert Cutter	627 E Fieldston Pl	Chandler	85249	robert.cutter@cemex.com	
John Steele	PO Box 1507	Congress	85332	SiliLLC@MSN.com	Yes
PAUL MATSON	2250 VALLEY FALLS	HENDERSON	89052	407-1130	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
[illegible]	2751 [illegible], MYRA	Henderson	89052		
John [illegible]	2001 [illegible]	HENDERS	89052		
PAUL ANDRICOPULOS	240 S. WATER ST	HENDERSON	89002	702-267-1523	NO
Jan Keiserman	1887 Fairfield TERR Hend	Hend	89074	702 379 2525	NO

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Bruno					y
Karen					y
Astelle Burns	2110 Cotton Valley St.	Henderson	84052	estelleb@optonline.net	y
James Burns					
Kathryn					y
McFadwen		Henderson	8905?	mvr2002@cox.net	
JEAN					y
PHIL					y

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Haveman/Owin	2000 Fern Hill Ct		89032		
Charles Foster	3029 Fort Stanwix Rd		89052		
Shirley Long	2170 Clearwater Lake		89044		
Ernie "	" "		"		
[illegible]	2147 Fort Halifax St	Henderson	89052		
June Tanori	2225 Idaho Falls Dr		89044		
Chaz/Ramona Hazariant	2468 [illegible]	Henderson	89044		
William/Marilynn HENN	2505 LIBRETTO AVE	Henderson	89052	361-3292	
Vernon Mattson	1815 Baton Rouge	Henderson	89052	269 0636	
Nancy Hamilton	2769 Hartwick Pines Dr	Henderson	89052	327-5823	
Ren Hamilton	2769 Hartwick Pines Dr	Henderson	89052	505-3700	
Chris & Bill [illegible]	1837 PRICHARD AV	"	"	407-5[illegible]7	
Eric P. Bien	2367 WEAVERVILLE DR.	HENDERSON	89044	493-5589	
Cary [illegible]	31 [illegible]	Hend	89052	897-5575	

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Senator Heller's Office	Brittney Sandler	89101 -			
Erica Kovacs	1652 Hartley Ave	Henderson	89052		
Paul Fogelson	2819 Sapphire Desert Dr.	Hend	89052	242-4196	No
Janet Burklund	2665 La Boutique St	Henderson	89044		
Robert Fowler	2337 Rosendale Vill	Henderson	89052		
Paul MacDonald	1609 Sebring Hills Dr.	Henderson	89052	702 617-6034	
Anne Keiler	1833 Prichard	"	"		
Shu Ching					Yes
Terry Lussier	2091 Colvin Run Dr	Henderson	89052		
Ken Mill	2097 Alaya Jade	Hen	"		
Marcia Goldstein	1690 Black Fox Cyn Rd		89052	itsmhg@yahoo.com	
D. W. Earll	2796 Hartwick Pines	HEN	89052		
Marie Kaplan	1839 Morgantown Dr	Hen	89052		
Karen					yes

D

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Lily					Yes
Li-Ming					Yes
Doug					Yes
Judy Talpott	2559 Collinsville DR	Henderson	89052		
P. Carr	1551 Collinsville	Henderson	89052		
Tod Stomp Rep Berkley	2340 Paseo del prado Ste D106 LV NV	LV	89152		
[illegible]	2760 Fort Myer Ave [illegible]	HEN	89052		
MARSHA JACOBS	2532 Gilbertsville AVE	HEN	89052	Marsha Jacobs	
MAXINE & HARRY Tishk	1568 Fitchbrook St.	HEN	89052	pidget2000@aol.com	
MAURICE HATFIELD	3049 HARTSVILLE Rd	Hen	89052	MOANDCON@AOL.com	NO
Millie Penn	Sun City Anthem	Henderson	89052	YIANNIE310@aol	
Nina					YES
JOHN					"
Sue Tsing	"	"	"	"	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Steve Casey	286 Silent Echoes	H'Son	89044	FECSTEVE@AOL.com	
Luisa Sia	286 Silent Echoes	H'Son	89044	CaseySia@gmail.com	
KREARSAK PHUMIRAT	2233 DIAMONDVILLE ST	HENDERSON	89052	KPHUMIRAT@HOTMAIL.COM	
Mr + Ms Wagman	2608 Rangely Ave	Henderson	89052	hwagman@hotmail.com	
HERBERT LINDEN	3045 BRANCHBIRDS WEST DR	HENDERSON	89052	HLINDEN784@AOL.COM	
Thomas P. Wagner	2780 Goldcreek St.	Henderson	89052	Turgnco48@HOTMAIL.com	
Carolyn J. Walker	2775 Meadow Park Ave	Henderson	89052	Jazzhnd@cox.net	
DARYL SULLIMAN	2153 FARMINGTON BAY		89044		
KATHLEEN THOMPSON	2152 FARMINGTON BAY CT	HENDERSON	89044		
Bob Sulliman	2153 Farmington Bay Court	Henderson	89044		
MaryAnn Cunningham	2760 OLIVIA HTS Ave.	Henderson	89052		
SCOTT STURMAN	2291 Keego HARBOR St.	Henderson	89052		
Sue ~~city~~					
Robeath					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: 11/2/11

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
S. Pearson	2266 Jada Dr.	Henderson	89044	361-7771	No
B H Fanning	2221 Island City Dr	Henderson	89044	896 2942	—
Erwin Lawrence WBLF	1620 Clarksville Ct	"	89052	270-3027	
[illegible]	2601 Loveford Ave	Hend	89052	561-3020	
[illegible]	2186 Bensley Street	Henderson	89044	483-6818	
WAN Bi YEUN	2186 Bensley St.	Henderson	89044	483-6818	
Robert Brill	1509 PRICHARD AVE	Henderson	89052	RWBMSB@COX.NET	No
Ellen & David Ky	Box 777901	Henderson	89077	—	
[illegible]	"	"	"	—	
Myrna Linden	3045 Brownbird Nest Dr	Hen "	89052	—	
Meg Swan	Bensley St	"	"	—	
Sherri Bassett	1630 Sitting Hills Dr	Henderson	89052	614 9920	
[illegible]	2891 SCOTTS VALLEY DR	HENDERSON	89052	257-3395	
Mike + Aletta Swaterhouse	2886 Olivia Heights	Henderson	89052	485-2105	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Susan					Y
Dawn					Y
Phil McKenney	"	"	"	"	
Camille					Y
Tony	"	"	"	[illegible]mail.com	Y
Lucille					Y
SCA Democrats Fred Lucas	"	"	"	"	
Gary Frederick	2252 Myrtle Ptw.	HEND	8905[illegible]		
Janet					Y
Ed DEL GENIO	2799 WHITE SAGE DR	"	89052	EDEL24@LIVE.COM	
Janniene					Y
Joe Manrique	2717 King Louis St	Henderson	89014		
CHIN-CHIU MULLINS	2153 Idaho Falls DR	H-D	89044		
Paul + Jeanne					X

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
MARCIA					yes
JAmes					YES
Judith					YES
Chris					yes
Joyce				—	yes
ELAINE				—	yes
Al & Arlene Fortunato	2712 OLIVIA	"	"	AFORTO@EMBARQMAIL.com	✓
RAY & JANE CALDERON	2154 IDAHO FALLS DR.	"	89044	454-4446	
Curtis & Jona				—	Y
AL					
Mitch & Myra Lubitsen	2253 Laurel Hte Ln	"	89052	—	
KINDRAN BUSSIN	2533 CORUSS ST	Hen	89074	897-2592	
Dean					yes
Carolyn					yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
[illegible]					Y
MARILYN					Y
MICHELLE				—	X
MONA [illegible]	231 Sandstone Cliffs	Henderson	89044		
LINDA					Y
RONALD					Y
Jackie					Y
Alan					Y
Jan Tenney	2352 Anderson Park DR	Henderson	89044	Janettenney@hotmail.com	
Alvin Tenney	2352 Anderson Park Dr	"	89044		
Brenda					Y
SUZANNE BOWYER	2521 HAMONAH DR	"	89044	suzybowyer@cox.net	N
Joseph					Y
Barbara Sloboda	2396 Canyonville Dr.		89044	GJSLOBODA@YAHOO.com	

& GARY Sloboda

BLM

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THOMAS					Yes
Allison				—	Yes
Alan				—	yes
Court + Deborah					Yes
Bonnie Plucks	2127 Sandstone Cliffs	HD	89044		
Karin Kolbeck	2858 Hardwood Pines	HD	89052		
M. Smith	306 [illegible] Dr.	HD	89052	—	—
Darryl + Susan					Yes
[illegible]					
Judy & Dave					Yes
JoAnne				—	Yes
Michael Betty Hein	2571 Callinsville Dr	"	"		
Joseph WANG	1988 Fort Halifax St.	"	"		
RICHARD					YES

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CAROLYN Overholt	2360 Great ~~EIK~~ EIK DR	Henderson	89052	732-9322	
Hal Overholt	2360 Great EIK DR	"	89052	"	
Don Cupp	2335 Valley Cottage	Henderson	89052		
Rich					YES
Sheila Morse	2873 Knoxville Ct	NV	89052	896-0303	
Ernest Morse					
Joann Berry	2110 Gunnison Pl.	Henderson	89044	4516039	No
Roy					yes
GARY					yes
VERONICA					yes
RUTH WILTON	1929 OLIVER SPRINGS ST	HENDERSON	89052		
LAWDE WILTON	SAME	SAME	89052		
Janet					yes
Richard					yes

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Dawn Fire	2073 Central Falls		89052	3635579	
Gene + Pat Provencio	2297 Savannah River	89044	Hender	provencio3@cox.net	
Dwight Lyon	182 ATLANTA ST	89052			
Rosemary Penn	2103 Hillside Valley St	89044 Henderson			
Paul J Renoir	2105 Hillside Valley	Henderson	89044	renoisp@yahoo	
Dwight Luersen	2585 Friendship Hill Circle	Henderson	89052	Bigdinvegas@cox.net	NO
Judith David Bernstein	2078 Di Pinto Ave	Henderson	89052		
Eddie				.com	yes
ROBERT SIERENSKI	1933 OLIVER SPRINGS	HENDERSON	89052		
Mary Ann Gurbanski	3017 Fort Stanwix Rd.	Henderson	89052	—	NO
Carol Meyer	1943 Nora Sp Ct	89052	8905		
Nora Lahorra	2602 Portsmouth Creek	89052			
Joe Lahorra	" " "	"			
Josefina Baker	2589 Sumter St. Henderson	89	89052		

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Patricia					YES
Harriet Penn	2747 Thunder Bay	HENDERSON	89052	" - 617-1678	
Tom					Yes
Valerie					yes
Marlene					yes
STUART					Yes
MAKEI					yes
George					yes
JEROME CERVENY	2153 IDAHO FALLS DR	HENDERSON	89044		
PHILIP					YES
CLAUDIA BAWN	"	"	"	"	"
JANICE					yes
Charles					Yes
Barbara					yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
State Assembly Lynn Stewart	2720 Cool Lylac	Henderson	89052	lynnstewart@cox.net	
Raya Diane					Yes
DON KRIVEC	2767 White Sage Dr.	Henderson	89052		
Edward & Frances					Yes
A. JOE					Yes
Ann					Yes
Joe					Yes
DAN					YES
Ben					Yes
~~Ro...~~ Rundel					
John Moffett	1760 Sebring Hills	Henderson	8905	JOMVEGAS@ yahoo	
George					yes
Iris S					yes
BILL & JAN					yes

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
RICHARD CHESTER	2725 OLVIA HEIGHTS	HEND	89052	RCHRT 949@A&C.	
M. CALLAHAN	" " "	"	"	↑	
David Ann Doucet	2699 Lewiston PL	HND	89044	702 965-0605	
David Klion	2852 Forest Grove	Hen	89052	702 882 2990	
MICHELLE CHAPIN	" "	"	"	702 528 5798	
[illegible]	2923 SUMTER VALLEY CIR	"	89052		
DORIS TOLTZMAN	2553 Woodson Ave	"	"	———	
RON TOLTZMAN	" "				
KEN BATTISTELLA	2321 BLK RVR FALLS DR	"	89044		
Rowena Way/SCA	2030 Oliver Springs St.	HEND	89052	———	
PAT MC GERN	2503 Antler Village DR	Hend.	89052	702 927 6121	
Carolyn Baker	2103 Sawtooth MTN	Hend.	89044	———	
RICK MC INTYRE	3046 HARTSVILLE RD	HEND	89052	RMM942@GMAIL.COM	
NORMAN/CAROL SHUBERT	1664 HARTLEY AVE	HENDERSON	89052	NORMANSHUBERT@YAHOO.COM	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Susan Waldman	2787 Thunder Bay Ave	Henderson	89052	Swaldman43@hotmail.com	
Glen Panning	2668 Arimo Rd	Henderson	89052	PANNING4GOLD@COX.NET	
Jim King	2389 AMANA DRIVE	HENDERSON	89044	KINGSNET2002@[illegible].com	
Richard Lilly	2385 Amana Dr.	Hend.	89044	salrich2@gmail.com	
CHESTER HIMER	2608 LOCHLEVEN WAY	HEND	89044		
Litwu Wu	2388 Orangeburg	Henderson	89044		
Chris Wu	2388 Orangeburg	Henderson	89044		
Lee Chiang	2292 Canyon Ville Dr.	"	"	"	
So Stella	2325 Orangeburg Pl.	"	"	"	
Chedo Ho	2212 Canyonville	"	89044		
MARK SILVERSTEIN CLARK COUNTY DEPT AVIATION	1845 E RUSSELL RD	LV	89119	marksi@mccarran.com	
Dan + Elizabeth Payne	2098 Ft. Halifax St	Henderson	89052		
CHAR CARPENTER	2698 RICEVILLE	"	89052		
Mary Wagner	2780 Goldwell ST.	Henderson	89052		

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
PATTI					Yes
Robert					Yes
Mary					Yes
Wm					Yes
ROBERT					Yes
CELIA					Yes
CELESTE					Yes
D KAZANJIAN	2120 SAVANNAH	"	89074		
Bill Padilla	3033 Nuttsville R	Henderson	89015		
AL LINO					Yes
LEN MISTRETTA	3010 FORT STANWIX RD.	"	89052	702-421-8850	
BEV "	"	"	"	"	
NINDATELA	2781 Hargwick Pines D	Henderson	89052	702-629-2424	
Nancy Lebish	2108 Int. City St	"	89052	702-614-8694	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
DENNIS					YES
SHIRLEY					YES
Carmelo Beley	2069 Crown View St	"	89052	702-837-4900	
Minnie Beley	" " " "	"	"	" "	
Charlie Wong	2071 Haydn Creek	"	& "	492-6318	
Pedro					Y
Theresa					Y
Ho Jan					Y
ELMER SKIMILST	2768 Bold Brook St	"	"	837-6478	
MARK YOUNGBLOOD	2149 COLVIN RUN DR.	"	89052	702-405-9444	N
Deanie					Y
WAYNE					Y
[illegible]	2060 CROWN VIEW	"	89052	702-743-4730	
Gilles / Francine					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Kendra					yes
George Zieldorff	2302 Fayetteville Ave	Henderson	89052	geoziels@cox.net	NO
Barbara Zieldorff	2302 Fayetteville Ave	Henderson	89052	"	No
James Wang	2241 Valley Falls Way	"	89052		No
Alice "	same				
Diane Askwith	7664 La Boutique St	Henderson	89044	702 570 6551	NO
MICHAEL					No
Sun City Anth Gilda B					Yes
Barbara					yes
Wes Chick[illegible]	10917 Frio Flower [illegible]	LV	89[illegible]	702 [illegible] 7741	NO
R.S					Y
Cheng H. + Ke.					Yes
Barb & Dick					Yes
C. & P. Cline	2051 Sugar Hill St.	Henderson	89052	DAVIDCLINE336@COX.NET	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
RAM CHANDRAN	2231 WHITE SAGE	HENDERSON	89052	702-617-8064	✓
Debra					yes
Elaine Hamburger	1627 Clarksville Ct	Henderson	89052		
O J					yes
CHUN					yes
P. Roth	2609 Majestic Park	"	89052	269-8193	
GEORGE HADLEY	2763 Grand Forks Rd	"	89052	407-8979	
Gunnar					Y
MICHAEL L. WAGMAN	2652 DIRECTOR DR	"	89044	702 778-2878	NO
Dick & Connie Wynn	1641 Woof River St	"	89052	614 5327	
Jessica					X
Nate					Y
Madeleine Fox Tate	2504 Cosmic Dust		89044	702 958 1231	
JERALD FREITAS	2504 COSMIC DUST	"	89044	702 958 1231	

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
R.					Yes
MARIANNE BLAHA	2994 MABE CLIFF CT	"	89052		X/O
Eddie Thom	2933 Alisa Heights Ave	Henderson	89052		
Laurie & Dan Rudd	2052 Oliver Springs St	Henderson	89052		
MARV KOFFMAN	2108 MOUNTAIN CITY	HENDERSON	89052		
JoANNE KUNDEL	1606 BLACK FOX CANYON	Hend	89012		
ROBT KUNDEL	" "		"		
DAVID.					YES
YOUNG SIL OH	2955 Maffitt.	Henderson	89052		
DAVID WEIL	2686 RICEVILLE DR	HENDERSON	89052		
ANNY SMITH	2304 ROSEMARY VILLAGE	HENDERSO	8905		
Samuel Shaw	2372 Rock Valley	Henderson	89044		
Fred Fine	2084 Sawtooth Mtn Dr	Hend	89044		
Louis & Joane Fiedler	1863 Wood River St	Henderson	89052		

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Esther					yes
ARLENE					YES
DENNIS					"
Carol				—	"
Jack					"
Jack + Mary Hilty	2333 Desert Falls Rd	HD	84032	914-1918	
Priscilla					YES
Raymond					n yes
Janet Phil					Yes
Jack					
Cindy					Yes
Mr + Mrs Davis					Yes
Carin Sung	2444 Mangwood Park Ct.	Henderson	89044		
Linda [illegible]	2690 [illegible]	Hendr	89052	SANDCLIC[illegible]	

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Sheridan Dickey	2327 Villaggio Colore Ave	Hend	89052		
Donna Dickey	" " " "	"	"		
Dean Anderson	2263 Bensley St	Henderson	89044		
EDWARD					YES
Jessica Gaffney	5045 N. Bonita Vista St	NLV	89149	Gaffnem@unlv.nevada.edu	
ANITA SVOBODA	2755 GOLDCREEK St.	HEND.	89052		
FRED SVOBODA	2755 GOLDCREEK ST.	HEND	89052		
Ursula Gerads	2614 Evening Sky	Henderson	89052		
Barb Lent	2689 Paris Amour		89044		
RIVKA WOLF	1620 Clarksville Ct	"	89052		
Margaret Harris	2449 Erasmus Dr	"	89044		
NANCY FLETCHER	3101 BROWNSBIRD NEST DR	"	89052	SADGUS1@YAHOO.COM	
Vicki Timm	2187 Shadow Cm	"	89044		
Alice Thompson	2144 Bliss Corner St Hen	"	89044		
John Lynn	2354 Rosendale Vlg.	"	89052		
Claudia Lynn	"	"	"		

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Susan Mellin	2253 Valley Falls Way	Henderson	89052	702 715-9714	N
Lorraine					Y

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
John Yocum	1792 Williamsport St, Henderson	Henderson	89052	jfyocum@gmail.com	No
TaTung Meng	1783 SeBring Hills Dr.	"	89052	TAMAMENG@AOL.COM	
Chih-Chung Liu	2235 Bensley St.	"	89044	no	No
Bernie/Angela Santos	2104 Saw Tooth Mtn Dr	"	89044	AVANGELA@HOTMAIL	No
Jim Drowns	2243 Cordaville Dr	"	89044	jsd1908@yahoo.com	No
Della Drowns	"	"	"	[illegible]	No
Bruce					YES
Hyla & Ron					yes
Ron Worth	28 Emerald Dunes Circle	Henderson	89052		
[illegible]					

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Gila Jackie Mars	1838 Atlanta St	Henderson	NV	jmars8349@gmail.com	
Sydel Cohen/Jerry Gross	2994 Olivia Heights	Henderson	89052	sshcohen@aol.com	No
Larry & Connie					Yes
Vincent Fuentes	2353 Aztec Ruin Way	Henderson	89044	AFuentes@cox.net	No
[illegible]	2037 Rose [illegible]	Hend	89052	616 7137	[illegible]
Pat					Yes
[illegible]	2579 Collinsville Dr	Henderson	89052	[illegible]@[illegible].net	
Dianne					Yes
Peter Tie	2328 White Forest [illegible]	"	89044	[illegible]888@cox.net	com
[illegible]	2216 Garden City	"	89052		
Mr & Mrs Joe Frank	2309 Little Boglin	Henderson	89052		

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 2, 2011

SIGN-IN SHEET

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
ROBERT					Yes
MIKE FURUTANI	2245 MARION CTR CT	"	"	—	
ROZ					Yes
ALBERT					YES
LISA					Yes
TZECHEN					Yes
Kristine					Yes
A: Thogsdon	3540 Grandville	Hend	89052	702 534-1446 Yahoo	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 2, 2014

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Barbara Blair	1846 Atlanta St.				
Jim Blair	1846 Atlanta St				
CHARLES & MARGE MEVES	1867 MERCANTILE DR	HENDERSON	NV 89052		
STAN + LINDA ROKICKI	1855 INGLEWOOD DR	HENDERSON	NV 89052		
Sam & Ellen Ramirez	2022 MAY VALLEY WAY	HENDERSON	NV 89052		
William Mock	3064 Hartsville	Henderson	89052		
Edie & Barbara Talbertson	2204 Sacramento River Dr	Henderson	NV 89044		
Dorothy Ewell	1643 Dunbarton Crossing Dr	Henderson	NV 89052		
Bob Carini	2962 FREEDOM Hills DR	Henderson	NV 89052		
NANCY					Y
ELLIE CLEVELAND	2415 TYNESIDE ST	HEND	89044		
JOHN					Y

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Yunfei					yes
Cindy L.					yes
S. & B.					"
CHONG					"
Siew Tsang	"	"	"		
Larry Kaplan	1839 Morgantown Dr	"	89052	larrykap@cox.net	no
Dorothy					yes
Robyn					yes
Jerry					yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Robb Worth	2708 Rue Toulouse Ave [redacted]	Henderson	89044	Robb.W@Premiumwest.com	NO
Alisa					Yes
Karen					yes
Ken					Yes
Maria Gil					Yes
HELEN					YES

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Lorraine Thorsackin	1625 Preston Park Dr	Henderson	89052	LRuzhows@...	No
Robert					Yes
Isabel Ernst	2197 Idaho Falls Dr	Henderson	89044	Isa745@aol.com	
Susan					Yes
Carol					Yes
Patrick McGunn	2426 Hardin Ridge Dr	Henderson	89052		
Kim Anderson	2481 Hardin Ridge Dr	"	89052	KAAnderson@yahoo.com	No
Dan Quenzer	2052 Foxtail Creek Ave	"	89052	DanQuenzer@cox.net	No
Judy Quenzer	2052 Foxtail Creek Ave	"	89052	DanQuenzer@cox.net	No
Anita					Yes
Renee					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 2, 2011

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Linda					yes
ILONA					✓
GEORGE MEESE	2872 Knoxville Ct	Reno NV	89052	[illegible]	No
BELLA MEESE	" " "	" "	"		
Deanna					yes
ARTHUR					yes
Patsy					yes
Gordon Blugis	2039 Colvin Run Dr	Reno, NV	89052		yes
Barbara					yes
ELAINE					yes
Mary A					yes
Rochelle					yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
PAUL SHUI	2348 KALKASKA Dr.	Henderson	89044	b.h.shui@gmail.com	
Lois Savage	2369 Ozark Plat	"	89044	702 4187 6492	
Tish Campbell	2382 Ozark Plateau Dr	"	89044	SIL3@COX.NET	
Claudette Peters	2349 Perrysburg Dr	"	89044	amy39@yahoo.com	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Roy + Brenda Washington	2504 Lockerbie St.	Henderson	89044	702 837-3356	
Carol Tart	2154 Oliver Sp. St.	Henderson	89052	260-4937	Dos.
Bob Murello	2150 Olivia Springs So	"	"	702-685-9920	—
Sheila Fox	~~120 Concord Drive~~ 2281 Canyonville Dr	~~Boulder City~~ Henderson	89044		
Ted Fox	"	"	"		
Renta Gordon	"	"	"	896-5460	
Nancy Chen	2260 Laurel Heights Ln	"	89052	617-9868	
Wayne Peterson	2349 Perrysburg Drive	Henderson	89044	643-5242	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: 3 Nov. 2011

SIGN-IN SHEET

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BLM

Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Debbie					Yes
STEPHEN					yes
Annie					yes
Aletta					Yes
Michael					Yes
CLAY PRESTY	9011 Kimo ST.	LAS VEGAS	89123		
KLAUS					YES
Olga Riepe	2512 Jada Dr.	Henderson	89044		NO
STEVE RIEPE	2512 JADA DR	HENDERSON	89044		
Lewis Loveland	2797 Auchmull St.	Henderson	89044		No
JERRY KEATING	2517 Lubeck Dr	Hend	89044	JerryKeating@cox.net	no
Jacob					Yes
Caryl					Yes
Jeffery					Y

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATE: November 3, 2011

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
LEN Cameron					YES
					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Nancy [illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Yes
Stephen					Yes
Joan Dunn	2 Mountain Cove Ct	Henderson	89052	dunn16@cox.net	
Robert					yes
CHRIS					yes
Terri Roberts	6135 E Carey Ave 89115			troberts967@aol	No
Leslie Dunn	2 Mountain Cove Ct 89052			DUNN16@Cox.Net	

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
Sara Raney	2146 Edenbrier Court	Henderson	89044		
Vida	"				Yes
Evelyn					Yes
PAT HART	3178 OLIVIA HEIGHTS AVE	"	"		
DANE					Yes
Gayle					Yes
Ruth Larmore	8343 Hidden Hills Dr.	Henderson	89123	larmore22@hotmail.com	no
Ashley					Yes

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
GERRY					YES
Frances Fredenburg	3021 Olivia Heights Ave	Henderson	89052	fredenburgf@aol.com	
Patty Braganza	246 Leaf Bud Ct.	Henderson	89074	P. Braganza@msn.com	no
Mr. Smith	Las Vegas NV	Henderson	89055	—	—
Ellen Keating	2517 Luberon Dr	Henderson	89044	—	—
NIKOLAUS ROTZINGER	3236 JEVONDA AVE	HENDERSON	89044	NIKOLAUS.ROTZINGER@COX.NET	NO
MARK SILVERSTEIN	1845 E. RUSSELL RD	LV	89119	marksiemccarran.com	NO
CLARK COUNTY DEPT OF AVIATION					
Elizabeth Brazeau	2557 Springville Way Henderson	Henderson	89052	—	—
AUSRA PEARCE	2425 URRARD St.	HENDERSON, NV	89044	ausra10@hotmail.com	—
Dale R. Kahre	2549 Cosmic Dust St.	Henderson	89044	Daaeca1@yahoo.com	No
FRANK					YES

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Name/Organization	Address	City	Zip Code	Email or Phone No.	Withhold Personal Info (Yes or No)
MATT MORRIS FOR SENATOR DEAN HELLER	333 LAS VEGAS BLVD S # 8203	LAS VEGAS	89101		
Lorna					Y
John & Marcia					Y
Sara Moffatt, Senator Reid	333 Las Vegas Blvd S #8016	Las Vegas	89101	(702) 388-5020	N
Steve Wild	2227 Tolava Dr	Henderson	89052		
PAUL ANDRICOPULOS	240 S. WATER ST	HENDERSON	89002	267-1523	N

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Appendix D

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Public Meeting Posters

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BLM

Public Meeting Registration

WELCOME

PLEASE SIGN IN

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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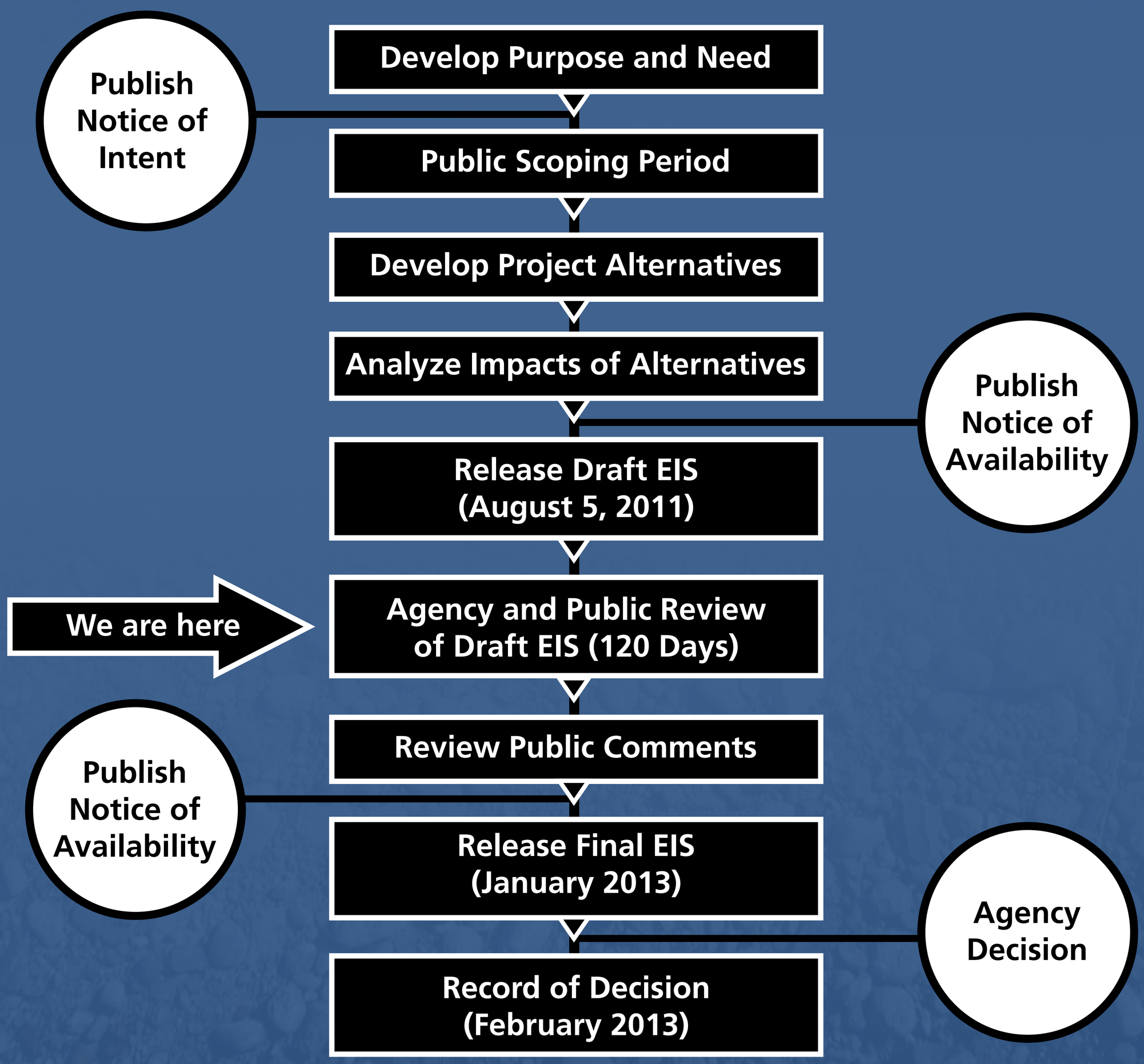
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- NEPA is a law that requires federal agencies to consider the environmental consequences of proposed actions in their decision-making process.
- The primary purpose of a NEPA document is to serve as a decision-making tool to ensure that the policies and goals defined in NEPA are incorporated into the ongoing programs and actions of the federal government.
- The intent of NEPA is to protect, restore, or enhance the environment through a well-informed decision-making process.

National Environmental Policy Act Process



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BLM

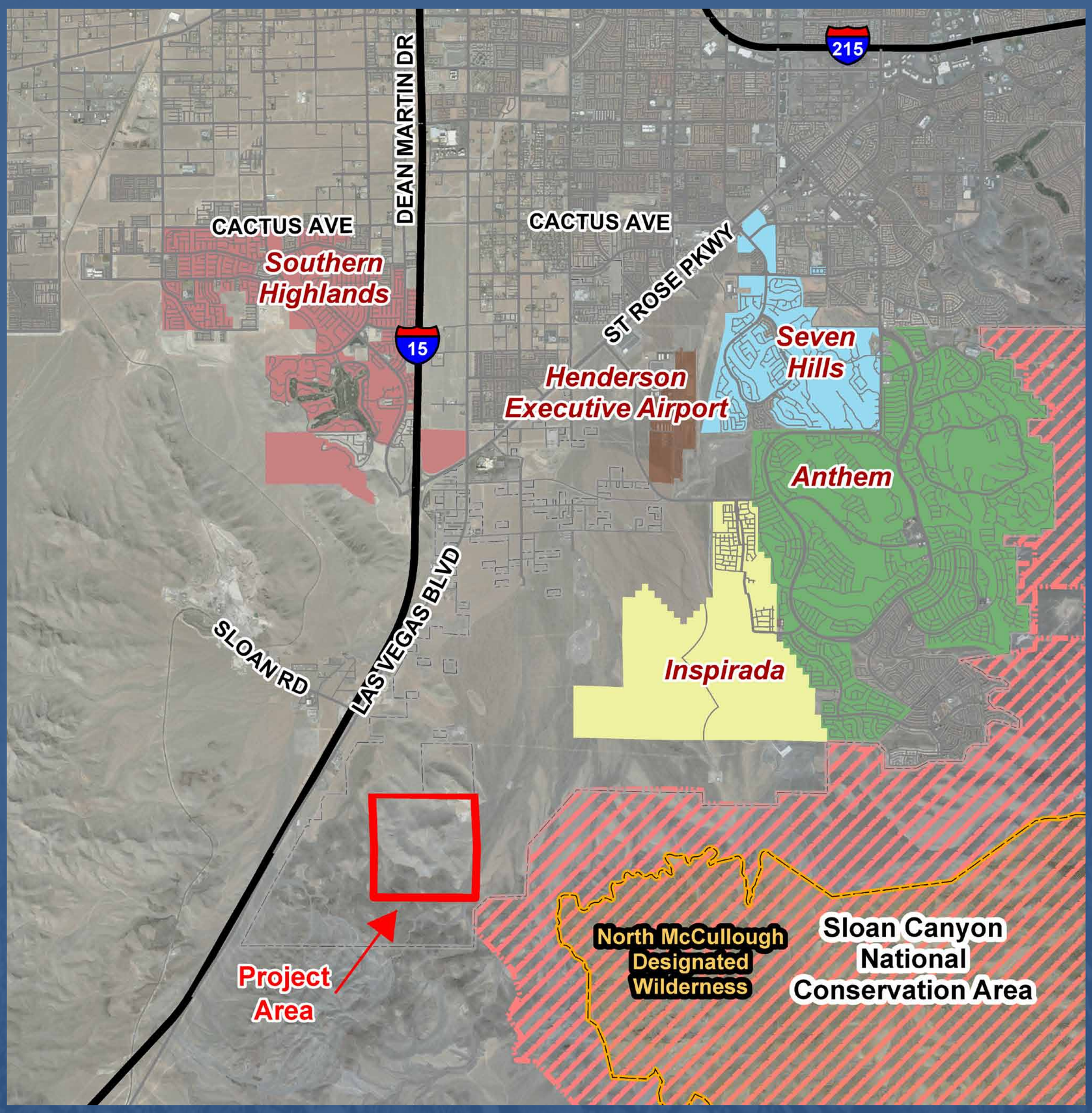
The Proposed Action

The Bureau of Land Management is responding to applications for mineral material sales contracts on two parcels of land located in the Sloan Hills area of southern Nevada. If approved, the limestone and dolomite deposits in the two parcels of land would be mined for use as construction aggregates such as road base, building pads, and concrete.

Project Location

The proposed mine sites would be:

- Approximately 1.2 miles southwest from the planned extent of the community of Inspirada
- Approximately 3.5 miles southwest from the community of Anthem
- Approximately 2.9 miles southeast from the community of Southern Highlands



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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BLM

Decision to be Made

The BLM will decide whether mining operations in the Sloan Hills area should be authorized and whether the BLM should issue a competitive mineral material sales contract(s) for the mineral material.

If approved, the BLM will also determine what terms and conditions (stipulations) should be placed on the contracts to appropriately protect the environment and to provide for reclamation of the site after mining is complete.

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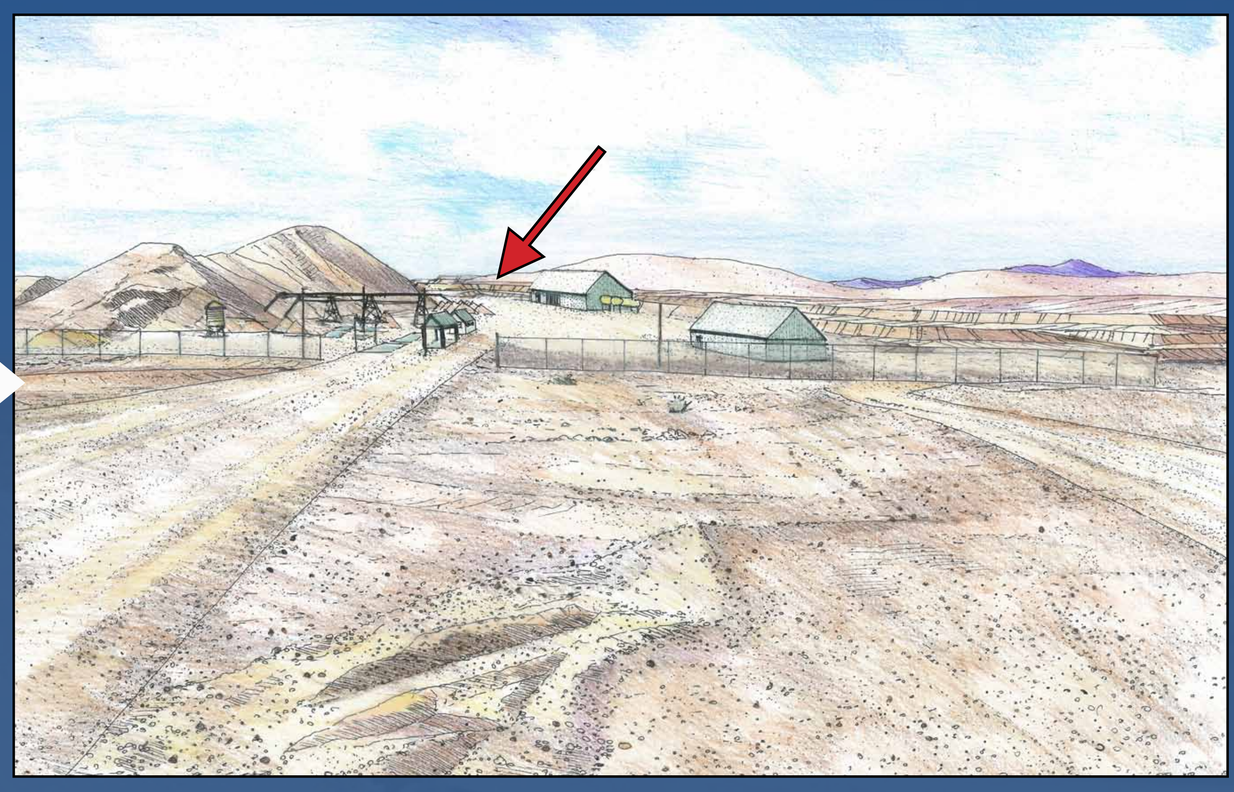
PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

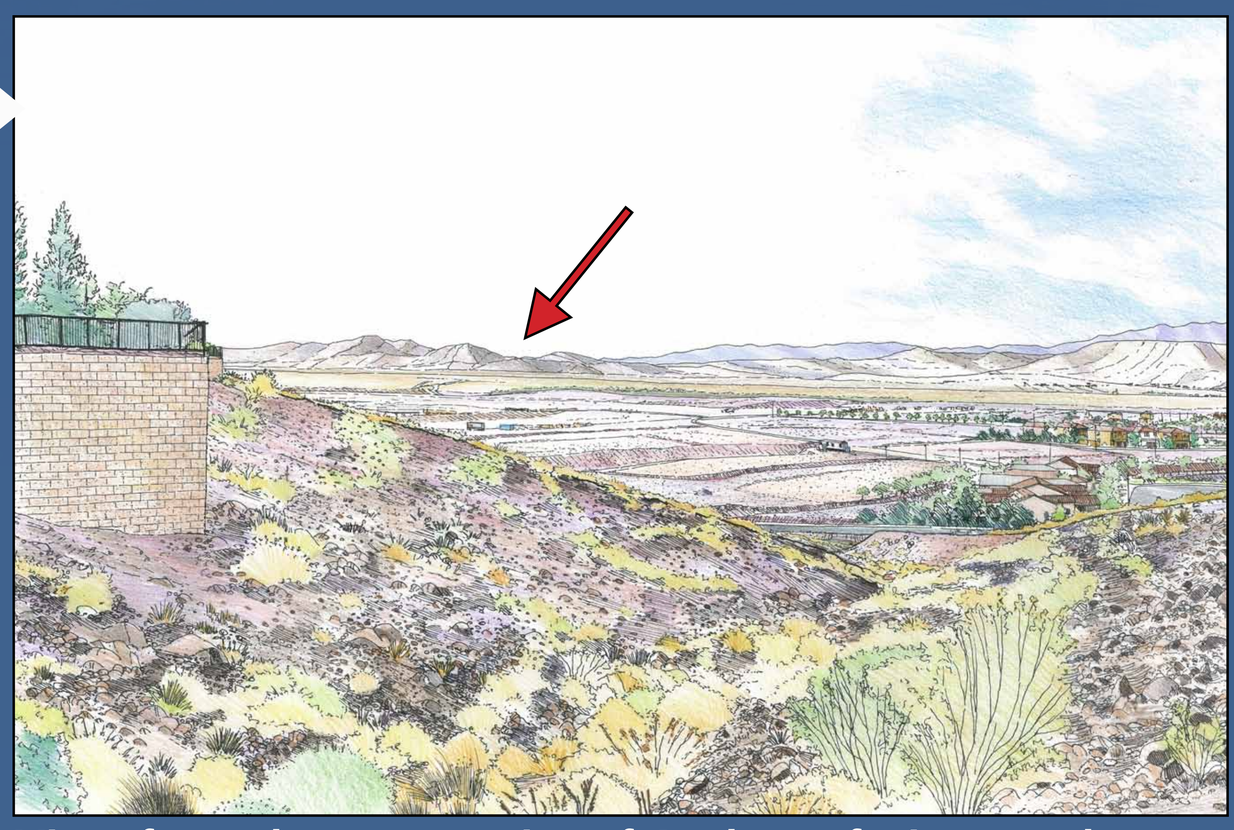
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BLM

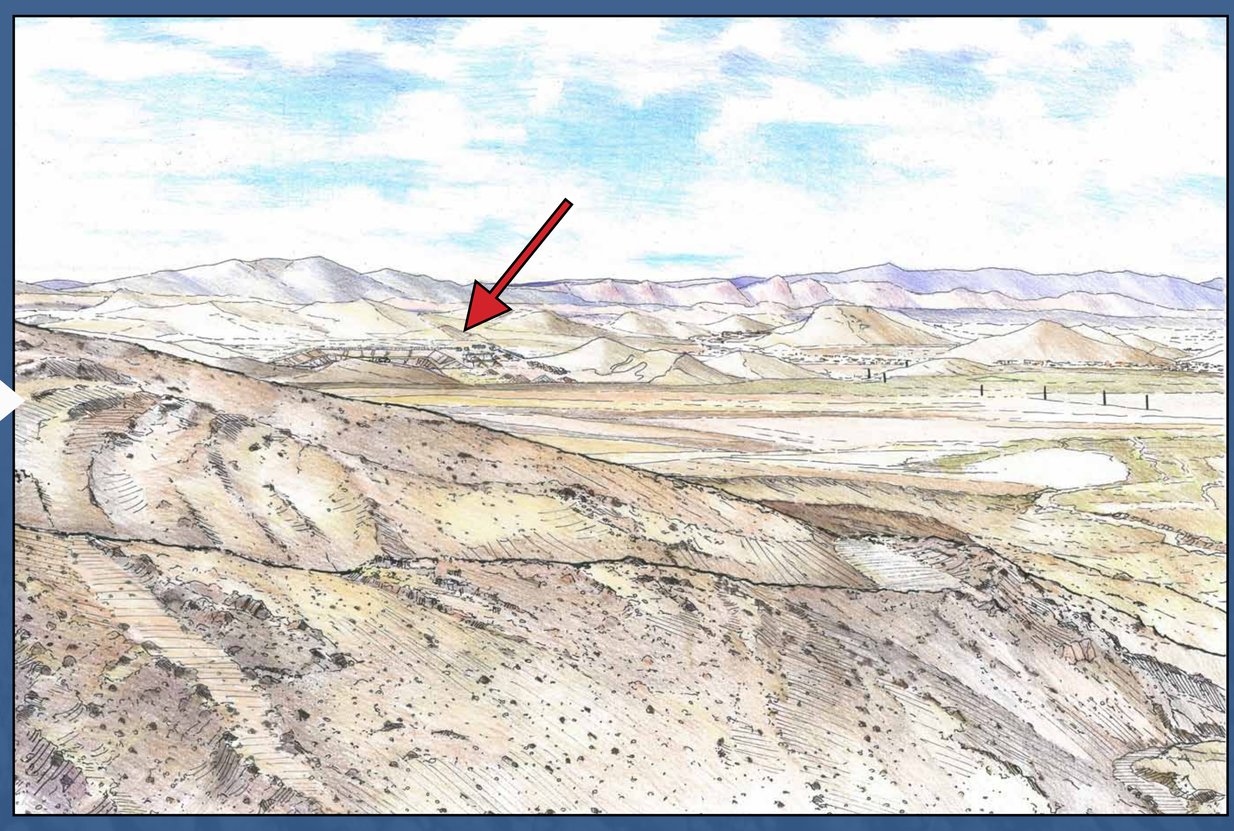
Visual simulations of the proposed mines



View from I-15 facing southeast
(0.7 mile from the project area).



View from the community of Anthem, facing southwest
(3.8 miles from the project area).



View from the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area and the North McCullough Wilderness facing west
(2.2 miles from the project area).

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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BLM

Purpose

The BLM is responding to applications submitted by CEMEX (formerly Rinker Materials West, LLC) and Service Rock Products for a competitive mineral material sale of limestone and dolomite on public lands administered by the BLM in the Sloan Hills area. These applications were submitted in accordance with 43 CFR 3600 and two separate settlement agreements with CEMEX and Service Rock Products. In accordance with 43 CFR 3600, the BLM will not dispose of mineral material if it is determined that the aggregate damage to the public lands and resources outweighs the public benefits that BLM expects from the proposed mineral material sale. The BLM is evaluating the issuance of the requested contracts for the sale of mineral material and potential impacts resulting from the proposed externally generated action through the analysis in this Environmental Impact Statement.

Need

The BLM's authority to dispose of mineral materials that are not subject to mineral leasing or location under the mining laws is the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (30 USC 601 et seq.), commonly referred to as the Materials Act. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act provides the general authority for BLM to manage the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. To fulfill BLM's responsibility under the Materials Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, BLM must consider and respond to the applicant's request for a competitive mineral material sale contract to construct, operate, maintain, and reclaim construction aggregate mines at the Sloan Hills location (43 CFR 3601.6).

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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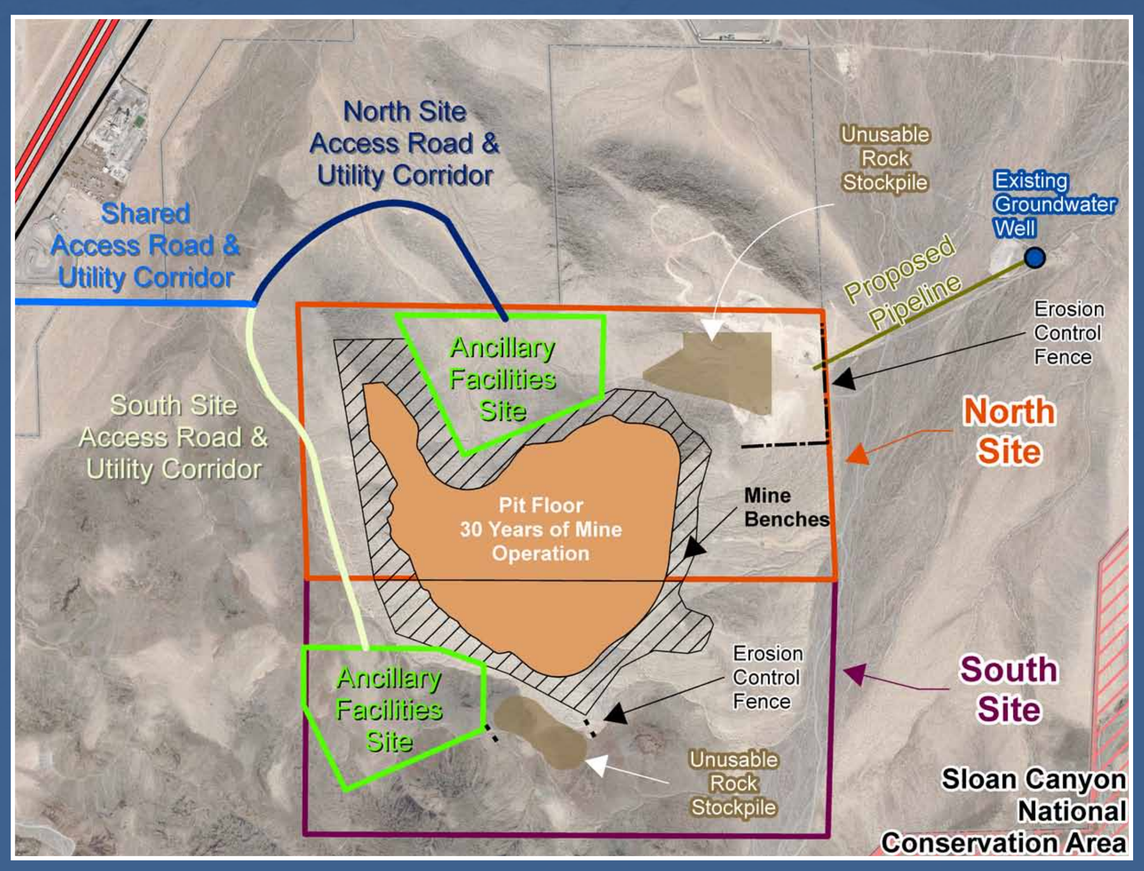
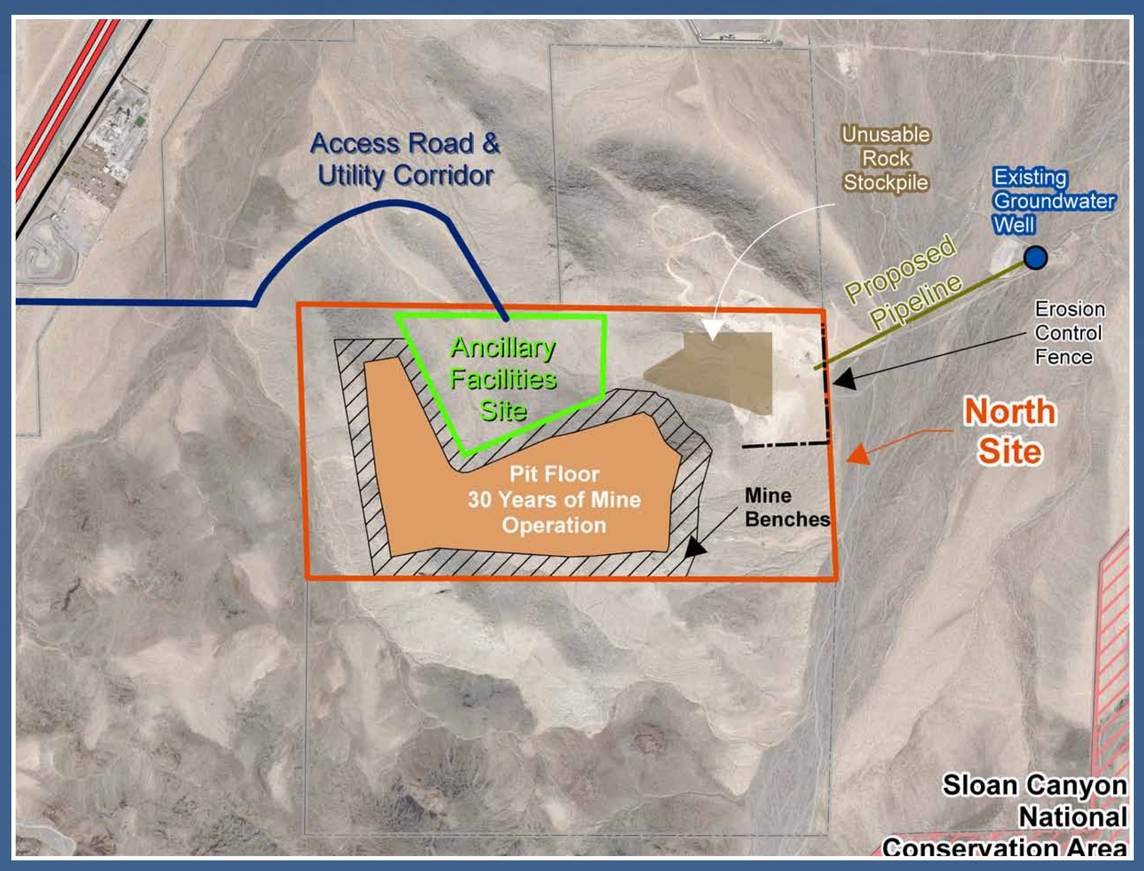
BLM

Alternatives

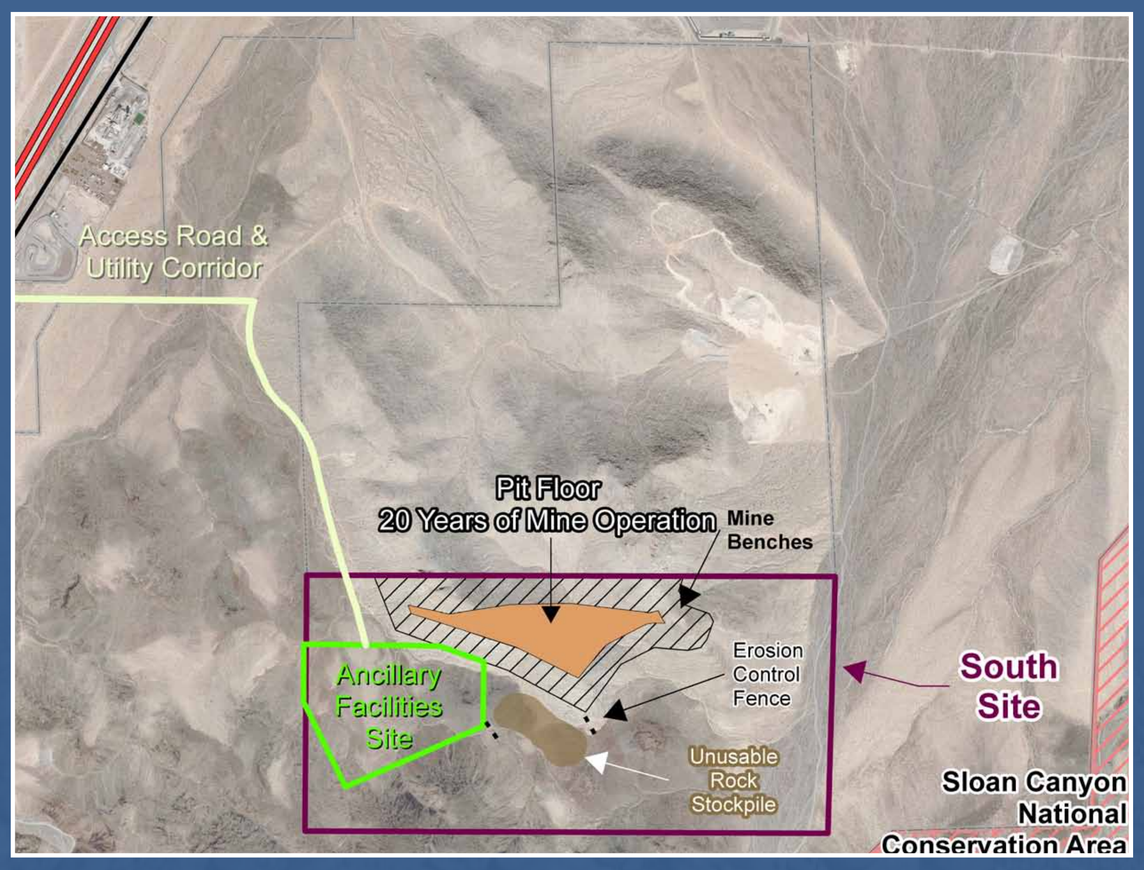
Alternative 1:
Sale of two separate mineral material contracts.



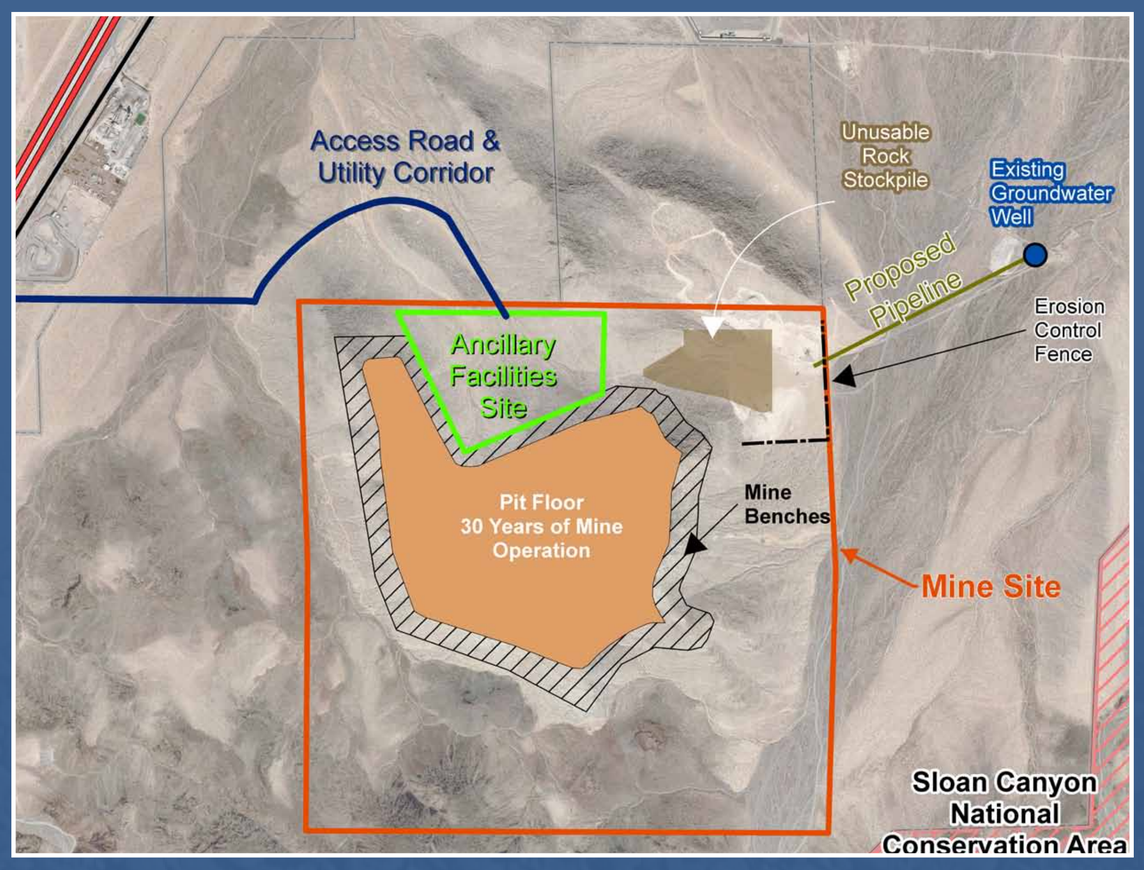
Alternative 2:
Sale of a mineral material contract for the North Site only.



Alternative 3:
Sale of a mineral material contract for the South Site only.



Alternative 4:
Single sale of the North Site and the South Site.



Alternative 5:
No Action Alternative - BLM would deny the request for a sale of mineral materials and no mining would occur in the Sloan Hills.

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Meeting Agenda

60 minutes - Open House

- Exhibit review with specialists available to answer questions

30 minutes - Presentation

- Welcome and introductions
- Purpose of the meeting
- Project overview

90 minutes - Public Comment Period

Comment Disclaimer: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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How the public comment period of this meeting will work

- Your comments and questions are critical to the environmental review process. They will be addressed in the Final EIS.

- If you wish to make a public comment during the meeting, please fill out and submit a speaker registration card.

- Elected officials will be asked to provide their comments first, and then comments from the general public will follow.

- A meeting facilitator will call three speakers at a time. A speaker waiting area will be set up next to the podium. After each person has finished his/her comments, another person will be called to the speaker waiting area, so that there are always three people lined up to make their comments. We ask that you please move to the front of the room when your name is called.

- Each person is asked to limit his/her comments to three minutes. A timer is provided on the presentation screen. Additionally, a meeting facilitator will flash a green card for the first two minutes of your comment followed by a yellow card for the third minute of your comment. A red card will flash when three minutes have passed.

- Please note that at the end of the three minute comment time, the microphone may be turned off. If you run out of time to make your comments, you are encouraged to sign up again. If you sign up to make a second comment, you will be called after all other speakers if time allows. You may also submit a written comment.

- In order to give the opportunity to make public comments to as many people as possible, you cannot give your unused comment time to others.

- A second court reporter is available throughout the meeting to record your comments if you do not wish to speak publicly or if you are unable to wait until your name is called.

- Please note that we will not answer questions during the public comment period of the meeting. Resource specialists will be available during the open house period if you would like to ask questions.

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Traffic and Transportation

- The proposed mining activities would result in up to 1,204 vehicle trips to and from the site each day.
- Trips would have minimal impacts on traffic conditions and all roadways would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service.
- The additional vehicle trips would accelerate the structural deterioration of roads and reduce the lifespan of the pavement.
- By the year 2030, a southbound left turn lane on Las Vegas Boulevard at the site access road will be required.

How traffic impacts will be mitigated:

- Transportation of heavy equipment to the project site will occur during off-peak hours.
- The mine applicants would enter into a fee-based Roadway Impact Agreement with the Clark County Department of Public Works to mitigate potential damage to county roads.

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Noise

- The predicted noise levels at the mine(s) would typically range between 85 decibels (dB) and 94 dB. This is equivalent to the noise levels of a busy street or a busy kitchen.
- The predicted noise levels in the nearest residential communities would typically range between 43 dB and 52 dB. This is equivalent to the noise levels of an average office to a quiet automobile at low speed.
- The predicted noise levels in the North McCullough Wilderness would typically range between 46 dB and 55 dB. This is equivalent to the noise levels of a quiet automobile at low speed to an ordinary conversation from three feet away.

Vibration

At the mine site(s):

- The predicted maximum level of vibration at the mine(s) during the construction phase of the project would be approximately 78 vibration decibels (VdB). This vibration level is considered by most people to be distinctly perceptible. Many people find that long-term exposure to vibration at this level is unacceptable.
- The predicted maximum level of vibration at the mine(s) during everyday mining operations would be approximately 91 VdB. This vibration level is considered by most people to be acceptable only if there are an infrequent number of events per day.

In residential communities and the North McCullough Wilderness:

- The predicted maximum level of vibration in the nearest residential communities would be approximately 15 VdB during the construction phase and 28 VdB during the operations phase (including blasting events).
- The predicted maximum level of vibration in the North McCullough Wilderness would be approximately 20 VdB during the construction phase and 33 VdB during the operations phase (including blasting events).
- These levels are below the threshold of perception for people.

How impacts from noise and vibration will be mitigated

- All blasting would be conducted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.
- Idling equipment will be turned off.
- Affected parties will be notified if extremely noisy work occurs.
- Temporary or portable acoustic barriers will be installed around stationary construction noise sources.

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Water

Water Sources

Water for the proposed mine(s) could be obtained from the following sources:

- The nearby existing Bernadot well.
- Newly constructed water well(s) with permitted point of diversion(s).
- By working with the Las Vegas Valley Water District to secure water from a municipal source.

The successful mining applicant(s) would be responsible for identifying and securing their water source.

Water Use

- Mining of limestone and dolomite typically requires approximately 100 to 150 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water per 1 million tons of mined material.
- The net annual water use at the North Site mine would be approximately 115.5 AFY.
- The net annual water use at the South Site mine would be approximately 114.2 AFY.

How impacts to water use will be mitigated:

- Water recycling will be developed to minimize project water use and achieve an 85 to 90 percent recycled water use goal.
- No new groundwater water rights will be allowed; all groundwater use must be through existing water rights or transfers of existing water rights.
- Groundwater modeling will be conducted to accurately determine potential effects on local groundwater levels and supplies once the successful applicants' existing points of diversion and/or change in point of diversion have been identified.

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Air Quality

Construction phase air quality impacts:

- At the mine(s), there would be a minor increase in the levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). The levels would not exceed air quality standards established by the EPA or the State of Nevada.
- At the nearest residential areas (communities of Inspirada and Anthem), the levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) would not be substantially different than the existing levels.

Operational phase (with a standard 8-hour workday) air quality impacts:

- At the mine(s), there would be a minor increase in the levels of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide. There would be a moderate increase in the levels of particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). The levels would not exceed air quality standards established by the EPA or the State of Nevada.
- At the nearest residential areas, (communities of Inspirada and Anthem), the levels of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide would not be substantially different than the existing levels. There would be a minor increase in the levels of particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). The levels would not exceed air quality standards established by the EPA or the State of Nevada.

Operational phase (with a 24-hour workday) air quality impacts:

- At the mine(s), there would be a minor increase in the level of nitrogen dioxide. There would be a moderate increase in the levels of carbon monoxide and $PM_{2.5}$. The levels of nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and $PM_{2.5}$ would not exceed air quality standards established by the EPA or the State of Nevada. There would be a substantial increase in the levels of PM_{10}. These levels would exceed the air quality standards established by the EPA and the State of Nevada.
- At the nearest residential areas, (communities of Inspirada and Anthem), the level of nitrogen dioxide would not be substantially different than the existing levels. There would be a minor increase in the level of carbon monoxide and a moderate increase in the levels of particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). The levels would not exceed air quality standards established by the EPA or the State of Nevada.

How impacts to air quality will be mitigated:

- Mining activities will incorporate Clark County Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management dust control policies.
- All exposed surfaces will be watered at least four times per day to minimize dust.
- All mineral material that is being loaded or unloaded will be wet down to minimize dust.
- Vehicles will not be permitted to run on idle.
- Blasting would be prohibited within 1,500 feet of a residential area, occupied building, or major roadway when the wind direction is toward these structures.
- Blasting would be prohibited when the National Weather Service has forecast wind gusts above 25 miles per hour.

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Socioeconomics

Value of Mineral Materials

The sale of mineral materials is a source of government (federal and local) revenue. The successful applicants would be required to pay the BLM:

- A performance bond of up to 20 percent of the total value of the contract.
- A deposit that is 5 percent of the total value of the contract.

Money from a mineral material sale is divided as follows:

- 76 percent is deposited into a reclamation trust fund.
- 20 percent goes to the general federal treasury.
- 4 percent goes to the general state treasury in the state which the sale was made.

The sale of mineral materials in the North Site and the South Site would generate approximately:

- $151,734,000 – reclamation trust fund
- $39,930,000 – general federal treasury
- $7,986,000 – general state treasury

Employment

- 20 to 30 people would be employed at the mine(s) long-term.
- An additional 10 to 15 people would be on site on an as-needed basis.
- Average wage of mine employees is $18 per hour.

Property Values

- An economic review determined existing residential values would not be negatively impacted by the mine(s).
- The presence of the mine(s) may allow land developers to acquire land near the mine(s) at a less expensive rate. This would result in less expensive residential and/ or commercial areas closer to the mines(s).

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Other Issues Analyzed in the EIS

Earth Resources

- Creation of open pit mine(s) would permanently alter the topography of the site (up to 205 acres).
- Mining would have minor, long-term impacts on soils (up to 346 acres).

Biological Resources

- Creation of open pit mine(s) would permanently alter vegetation and wildlife habitat (up to 205 acres).
- Noxious weeds could be introduced into the area, become established, and spread.
- Mining would result in the long-term exclusion of terrestrial wildlife, including the threatened desert tortoise (up to 640 acres).

Cultural Resources

- Mining would impact up to four cultural resource sites. These sites have been determined ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Mining could impact cultural resources that have not yet been discovered.

Native American Resources

- No impacts are anticipated.

Special Management Areas

- Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would occur at the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area.
- Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect wilderness characteristics of the North McCullough Wilderness and would decrease opportunities for solitude.

Recreation

- Mining would remove up to 640 acres of lands that are currently available for dispersed recreation.
- Increased levels of fugitive dust, noise, and visual impacts would affect the rural, undeveloped feel of the surrounding area.

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Appendix E

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Public Meeting Handouts

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PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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How to make the most of this meeting

- If you wish to make a public comment during the meeting, please fill out and submit a speaker registration card. Speakers will be called in the order that their request cards were submitted, so we encourage you to please sign up early.
- A second court reporter is available throughout the meeting to record your comments if you do not wish to speak publicly or if you are unable to wait until your name is called.
- Please note that we will not answer questions during the public comment period of the meeting. Resource specialists will be available during the open house period if you would like to ask questions.
- Please be polite and courteous during the project presentation and public comment periods of the meeting so everyone can hear what is being said.
- Copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement are available at the sign in desk for you to review or take home with you.

How to provide written comments

Written comments may be submitted in the following ways:

- By placing your written comment in the comment boxes provided at this meeting
- By faxing your comment to (702) 515-5023
- By emailing your comment to sloanhillseis@blm.gov
- By mailing your comment to:

Robert B. Ross, Jr
Field Manager
BLM Las Vegas Field Office
4701 North Torrey Pines Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130

Comments must be postmarked by December 5, 2011 to ensure that they will be considered in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Comment Disclaimer: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Making effective comments

Your comments and questions are critical to the environmental review process. They will be addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

The following information would be the most useful:

- Are there additional issues that need to be considered?
- Is there additional information, data, or analysis which should be considered?
- Is information, data, or analysis incorrect or not thoroughly considered?

Below are several tips for making effective comments:

- Be brief so the reviewer does not miss the point of your comment.
- Be specific so the reviewer clearly understands your concerns. Say "I am concerned about how this will affect…" rather than just saying "Don't do this."
- Know your subject so the comments are both focused and accurate.
- State the facts and back them up where possible. Be sure to reveal your sources of information to help make your point.
- Be honest and realistic. Distortions of facts or misstatements may cause the reviewer to question the accuracy of your other statements. Requests that are not legal or feasible also reduce the credibility of your comments.
- Be polite. Even though you may be upset about a proposal, try to state your opinion objectively. Communication is increased by extending the same courtesies to agency staff that you expect from them.

Comment Disclaimer: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

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Tuesday, November 1, 2011

Henderson Convention Center
200 South Water Street
Henderson, Nevada 89015

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	**Open House** Exhibit review with specialists available to answer questions
2:00 PM – 2:30 PM	**Presentation** Welcome and introductions Purpose of the hearing Project overview
2:30 PM – 4:00 PM	**Public Comment Period**
4:00 PM	**Adjournment**

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Wednesday, November 2, 2011

Coronado High School (Theatre)
1001 Coronado Center Drive
Henderson, NV 89052

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM	**Open House** Exhibit review with specialists available to answer questions
7:00 PM – 7:30 PM	**Presentation** Welcome and introductions Purpose of the hearing Project overview
7:30 PM – 9:00 PM	**Public Comment Period**
9:00 PM	**Adjournment**

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Thursday, November 3, 2011

Liberty High School (Theatre)
3700 Liberty Heights Avenue
Henderson, Nevada 89052

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM	**Open House** Exhibit review with specialists available to answer questions
7:00 PM – 7:30 PM	**Presentation** Welcome and introductions Purpose of the hearing Project overview
7:30 PM – 9:00 PM	**Public Comment Period**
9:00 PM	**Adjournment**

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Name:		**Organization:**
Address:		**Email:**
City:		**Withhold Personal Information:** **No** **Yes**
State:	**Zip:**	**Add to Mailing List:** **No** **Yes**

Comments:

SEND COMMENTS TO:

Mailing Address: **Bureau of Land Management**
ATTN: Mr. Robert B. Ross, Jr.
4701 North Torrey Pines Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130 / Fax: 702-515-5231
You may also e-mail your comments to sloanhillseis@blm.gov.

COMMENT FORM

Comments are due by December 5, 2011

Mr. Robert B. Ross, Jr.
Field Manager
BLM Las Vegas Field Office
4701 N. Torrey Pines Dr.
Las Vegas, NV 89130

Place
Stamp
Here

PROPOSED SLOAN HILLS COMPETITIVE MINERAL MATERIAL SALES

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Appendix F

Revised Figures

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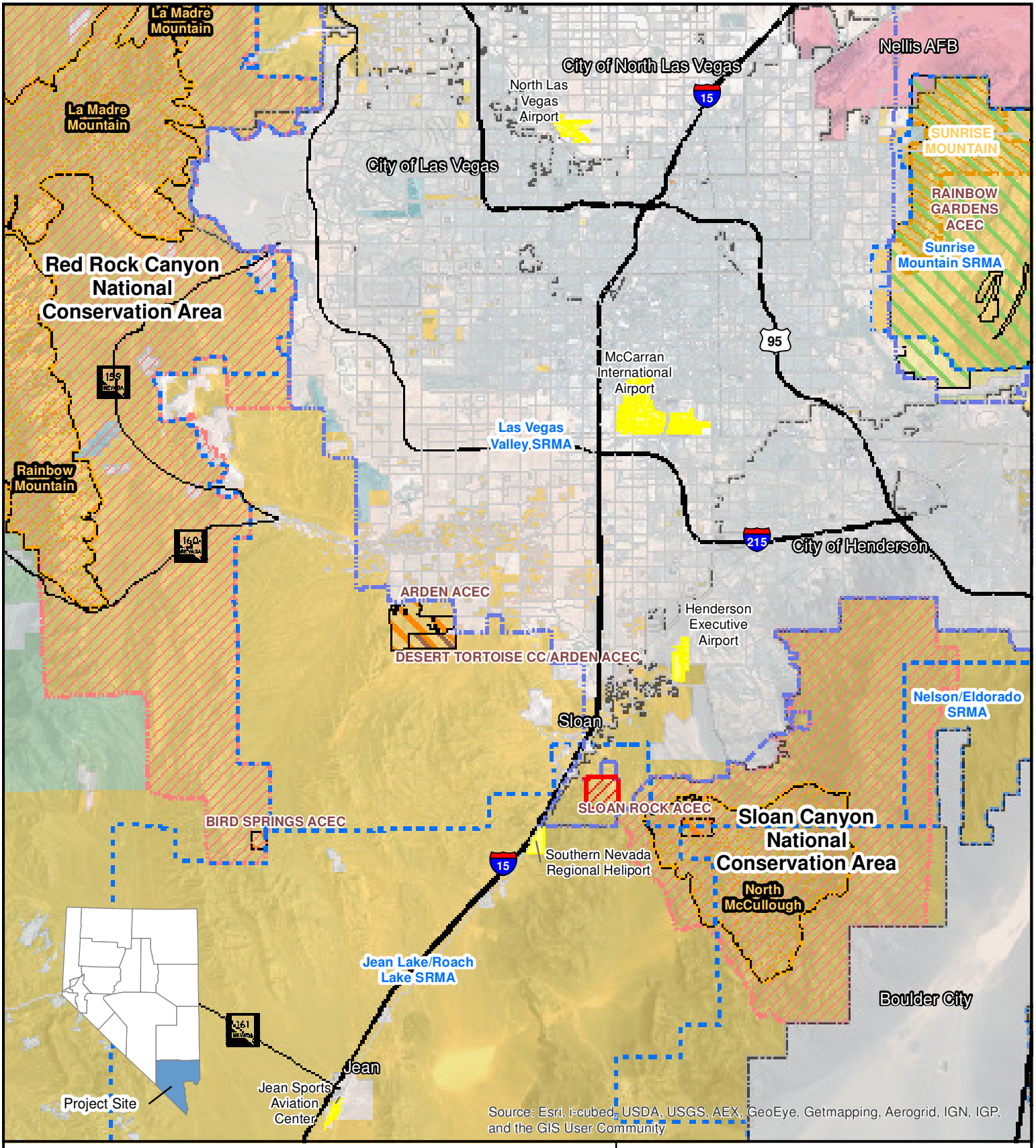


Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- SNPLMA Disposal Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- National Conservation Area
- Designated Wilderness
- Wilderness Study
- Biological ACEC
- Cultural ACEC
- Cultural/Biological ACEC
- Desert Tortoise ACEC
- Desert Tortoise/Cultural ACEC
- Airport
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- City of Las Vegas
- Clark County, Nevada
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Nevada State
- Private

1 inch = 4 miles

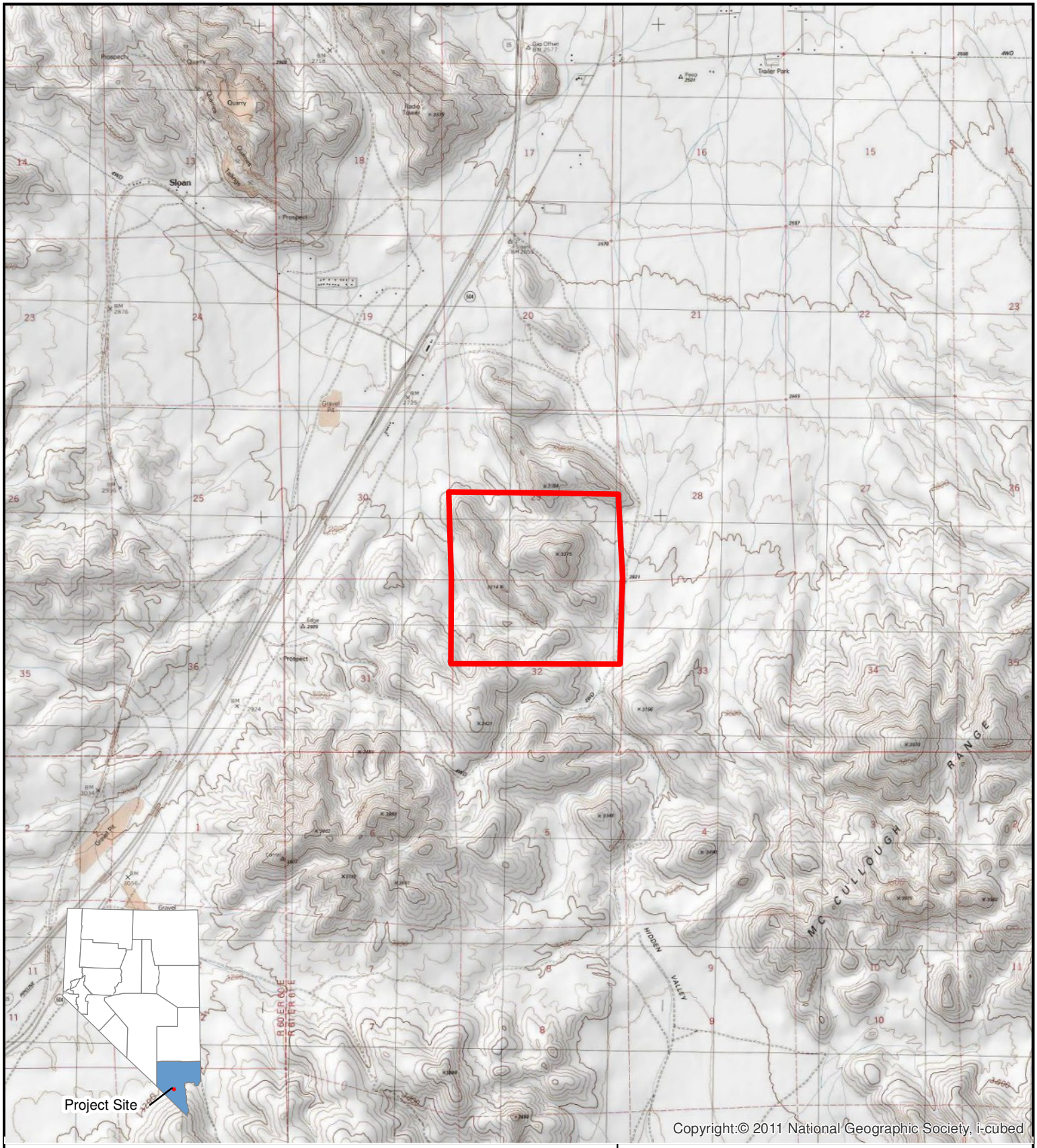
4 2 0 4 Miles

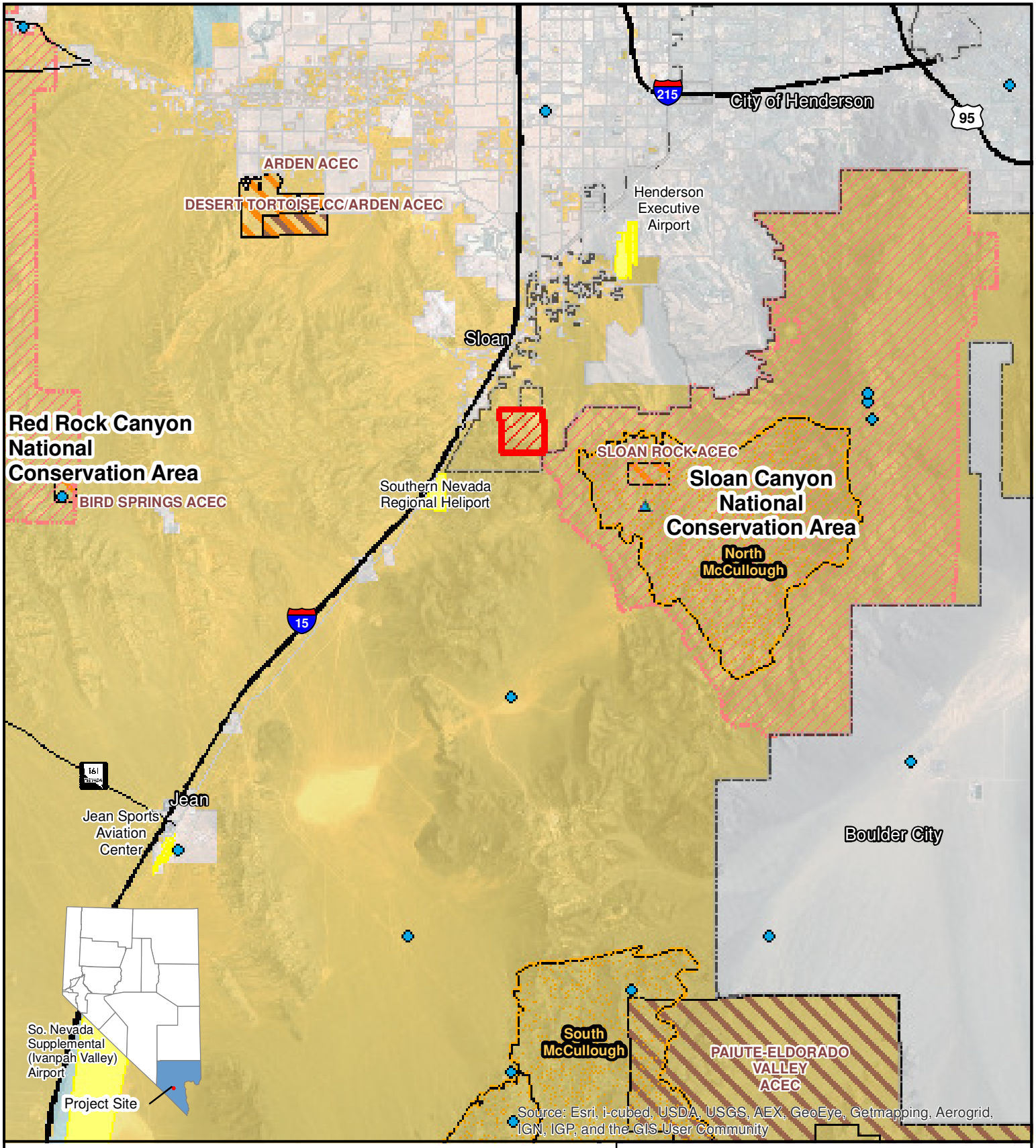
N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 1.0-1
Proposed Sloan Hills
Mineral Materials Sale Site

Prepared by: ATKINS


Project Site
Copyright:© 2011 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Source: Clark County, Nevada.
Proposed Action Area
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification
1 inch = 4,000 feet
4,000 2,000 0 4,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement
Figure 3.2-1
Topography of the Proposed Action Area
Prepared by: ATKINS
11/25/2009 | TD | X:\Projects\100011108 Sloan Hills EIS\5.0 Maps_Figures_Drawings\GIS\MXD\Fig3.2-1_topographic.mxd



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Poppy McCullough Guzzler
- Springs
- Proposed Action Area
- City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
- National Conservation Area
- Designated Wilderness
- Biological ACEC
- Cultural ACEC
- Cultural/Biological ACEC
- Desert Tortoise ACEC
- Desert Tortoise/Cultural ACEC
- Bureau of Land Management
- Clark County, Nevada
- Private
- Airport

1 inch = 3 miles

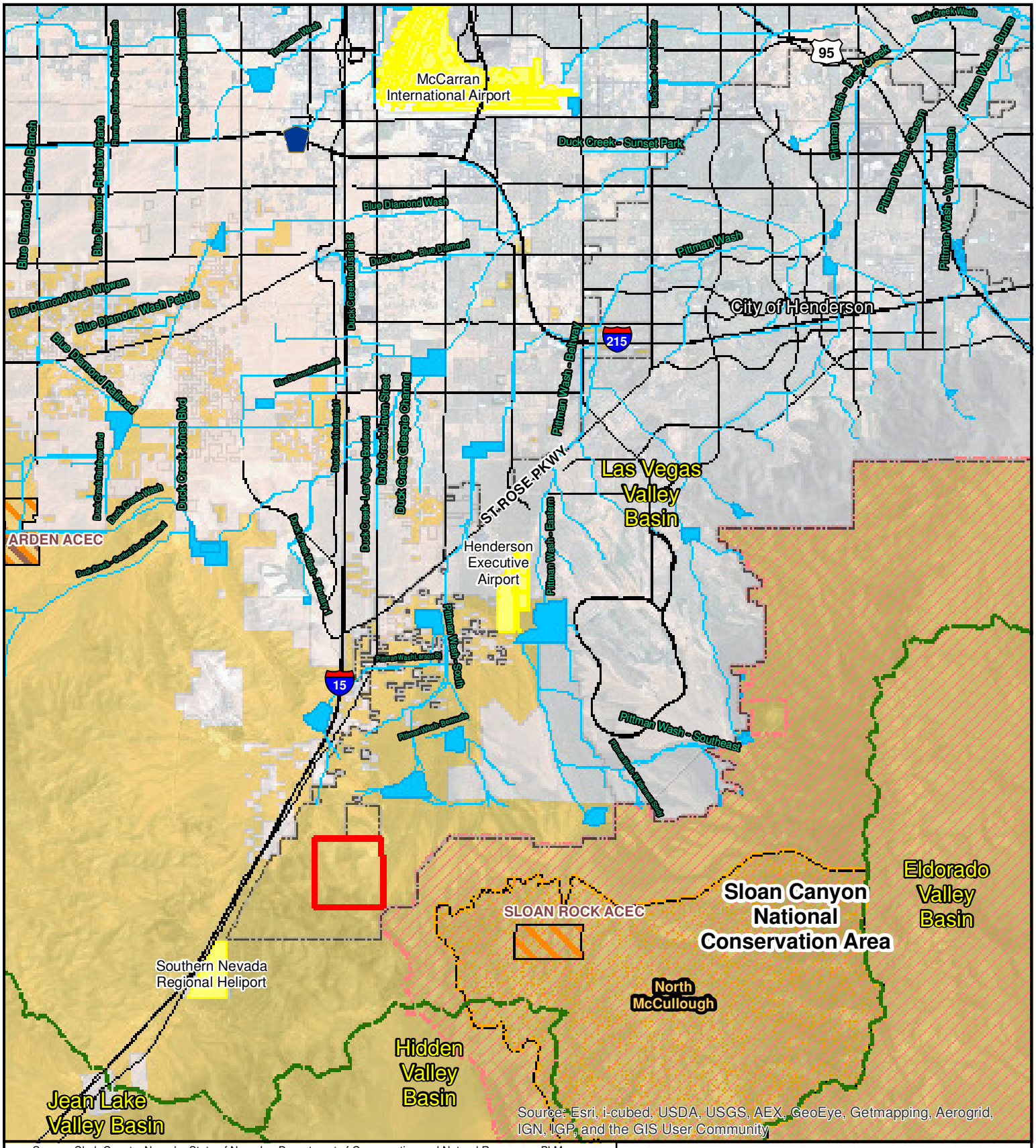
3 1.5 0 3 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.3-6
Spring and Guzzler Locations

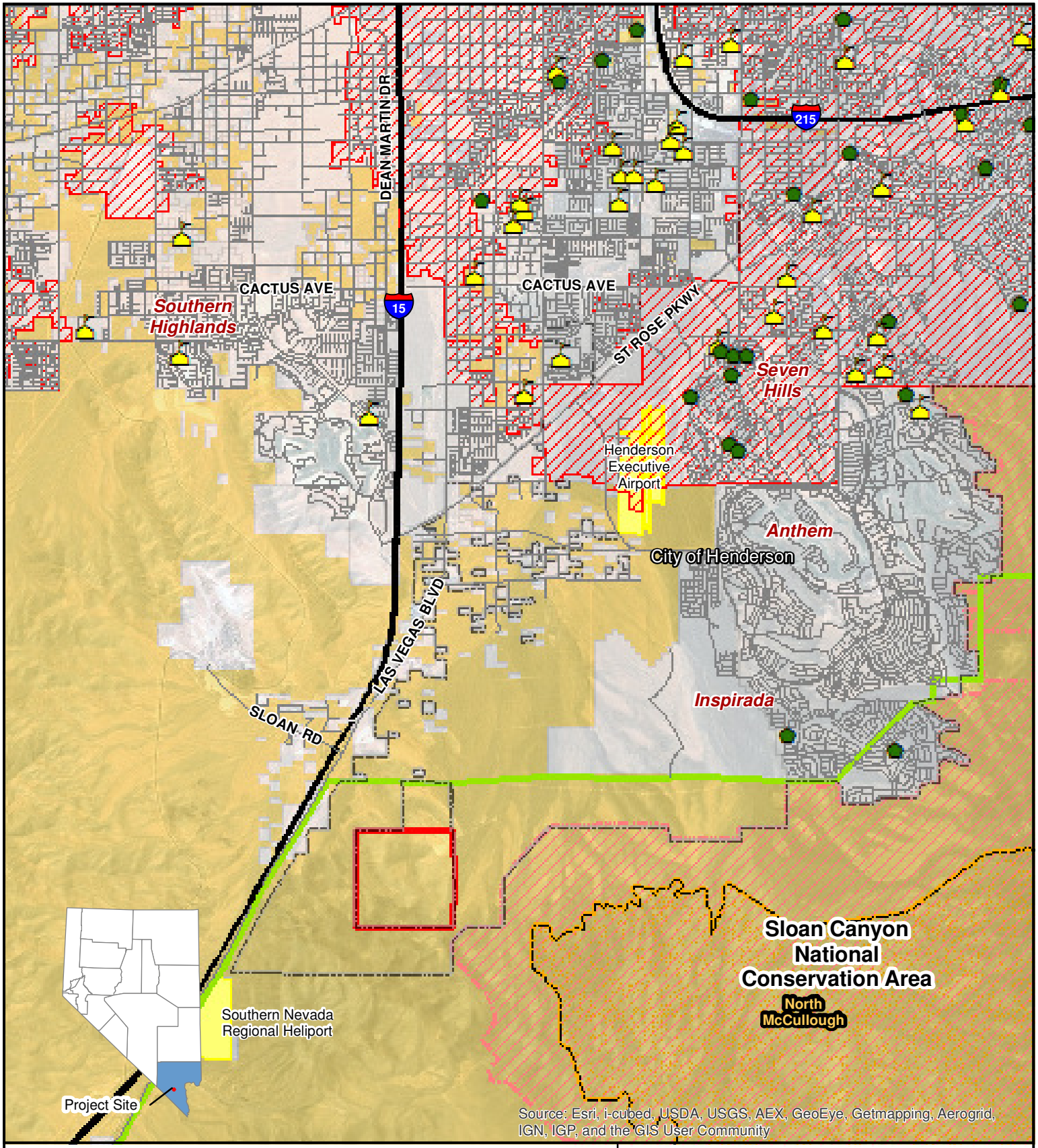
Prepared by: ATKINS



Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.4-1
Water Resources

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

Anthem Community Name

Existing Park

Existing School

son Jurisdictional Boundary

ion Area

Grazing Allotment
- Open
- Acquired/ Planned Closure
- Acquired/ Closed
- Closed
- Designated Wilderness
- National Conservation Area

- Airport
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private

1 inch = 7,000 feet

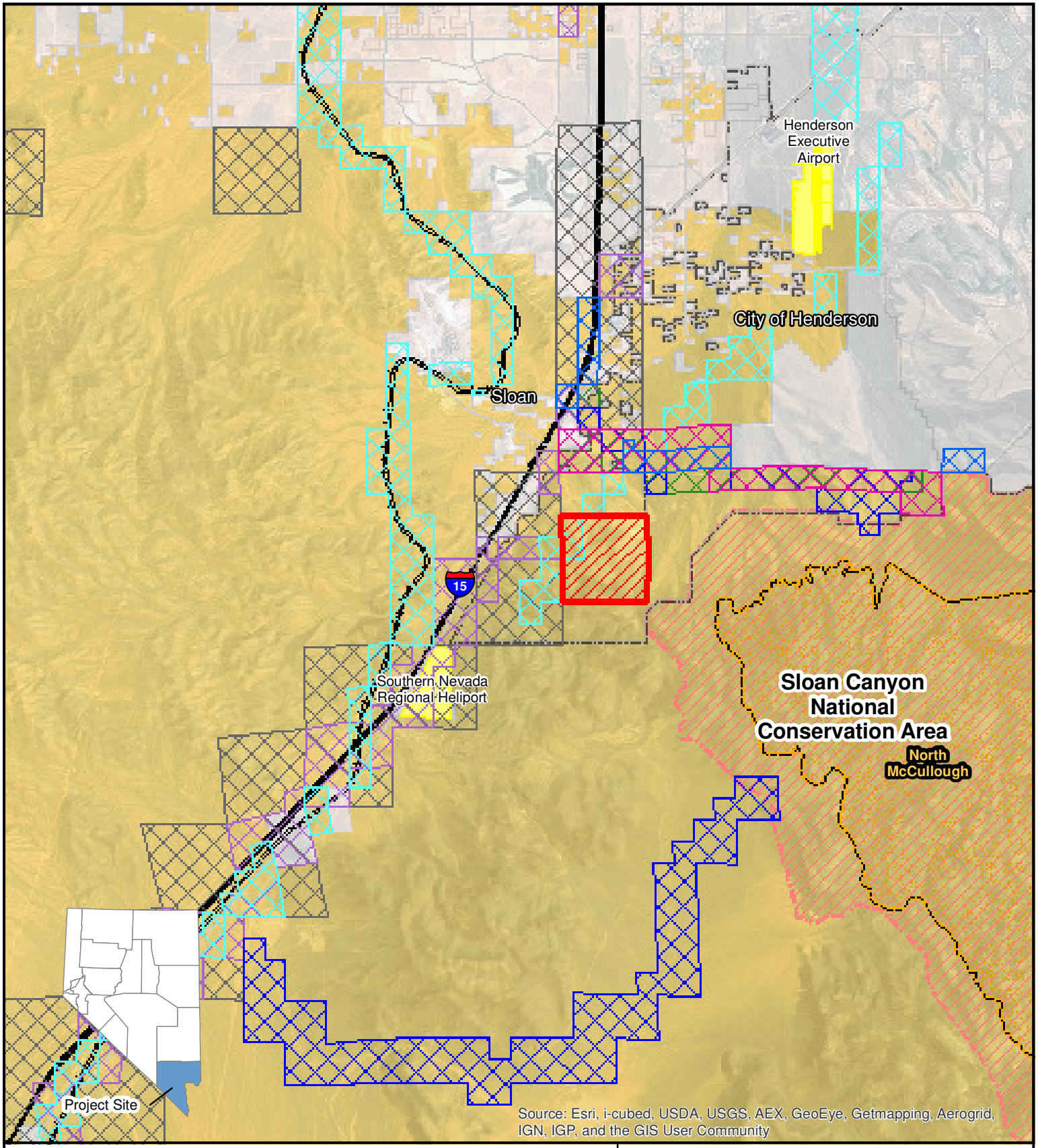
7,000 3,500 0 7,000 Feet

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.7-1
Landuse

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- NDOT Federal Aid Highway: Non-Energy Facility
- Cal-Nev Pipeline Co. Oil/Gas Pipeline
- Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad
- Nevada Power Co. Fiber Optic Facility
- BLM Sloan Canyon Access Road
- City of Henderson Road
- Nevada Power Co. Power Transmission
- Airport
- Clark County Jurisdictional Boundary
- National Conservation Area
- Designated Wilderness
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private

1 inch = 1.5 miles

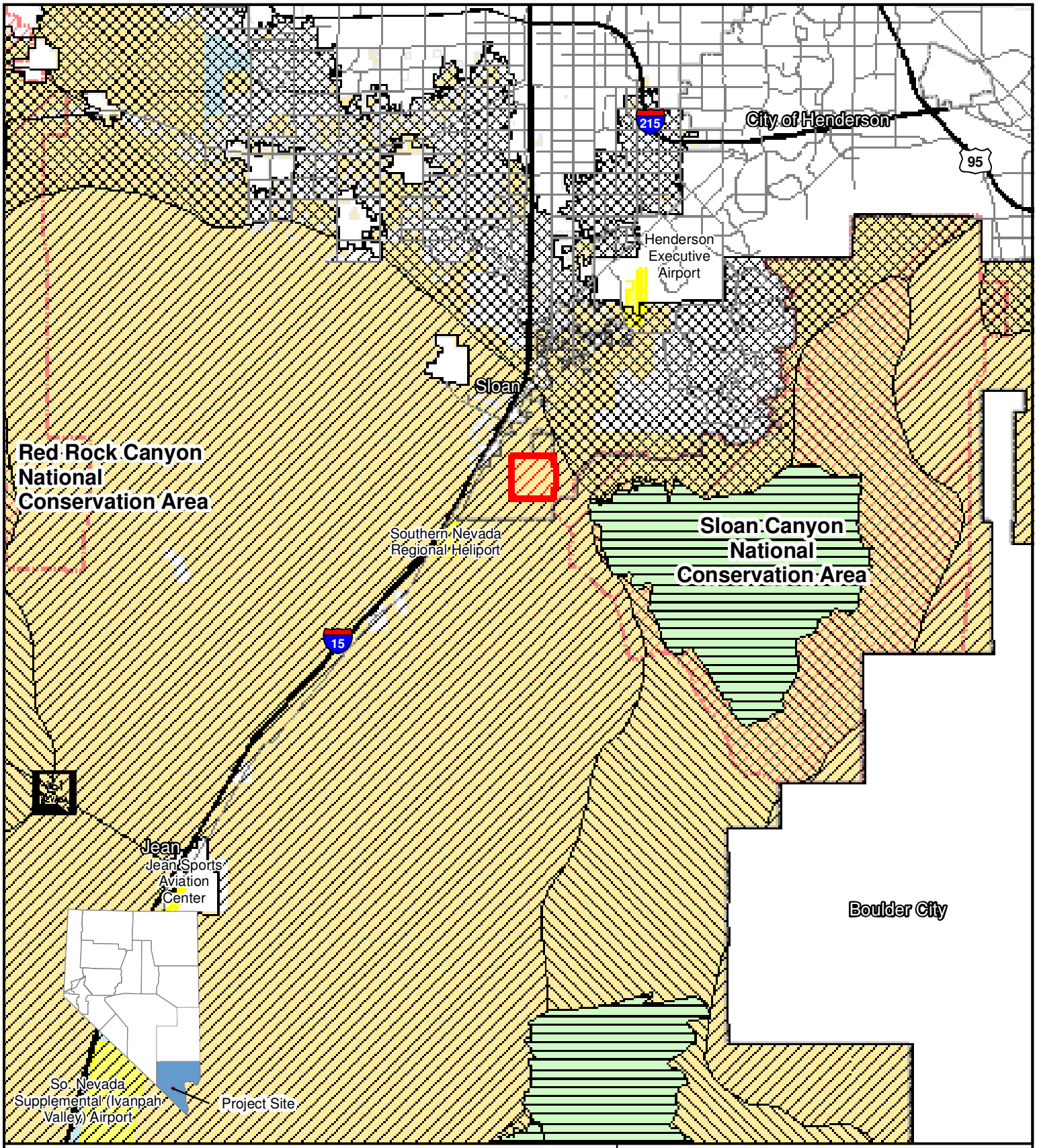
1.5 0.75 0 1.5 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.7-2
Proposed Sloan Hills
Additional Rights-of-Way

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

Visual Resource Management Class

- I
- II
- III
- IV

- Proposed Action Area
- Wilderness Area
- National Conservation Area
- Bureau of Land Management
- Clark County, Nevada
- Private
- Airport

1 inch = 3 miles

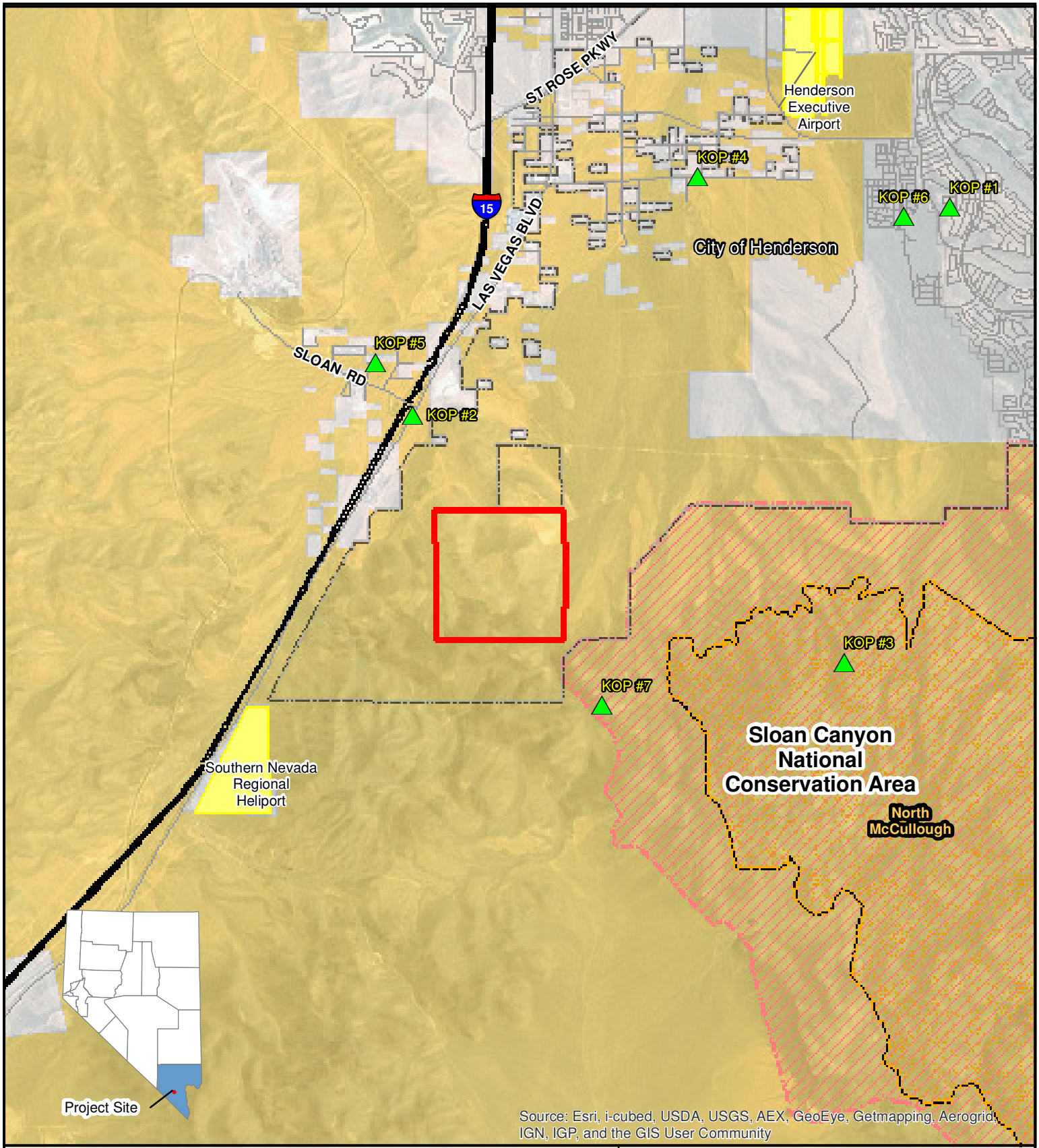
3 1.5 0 3 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.8-1
Visual Resource Management Classifications

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada.

- Key Observation Points
- Proposed Action Area
- City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
- Designated Wilderness
- National Conservation Area
- Airport

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- City of Las Vegas
- Clark County, Nevada
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Nevada State
- Private

1 inch = 1 miles

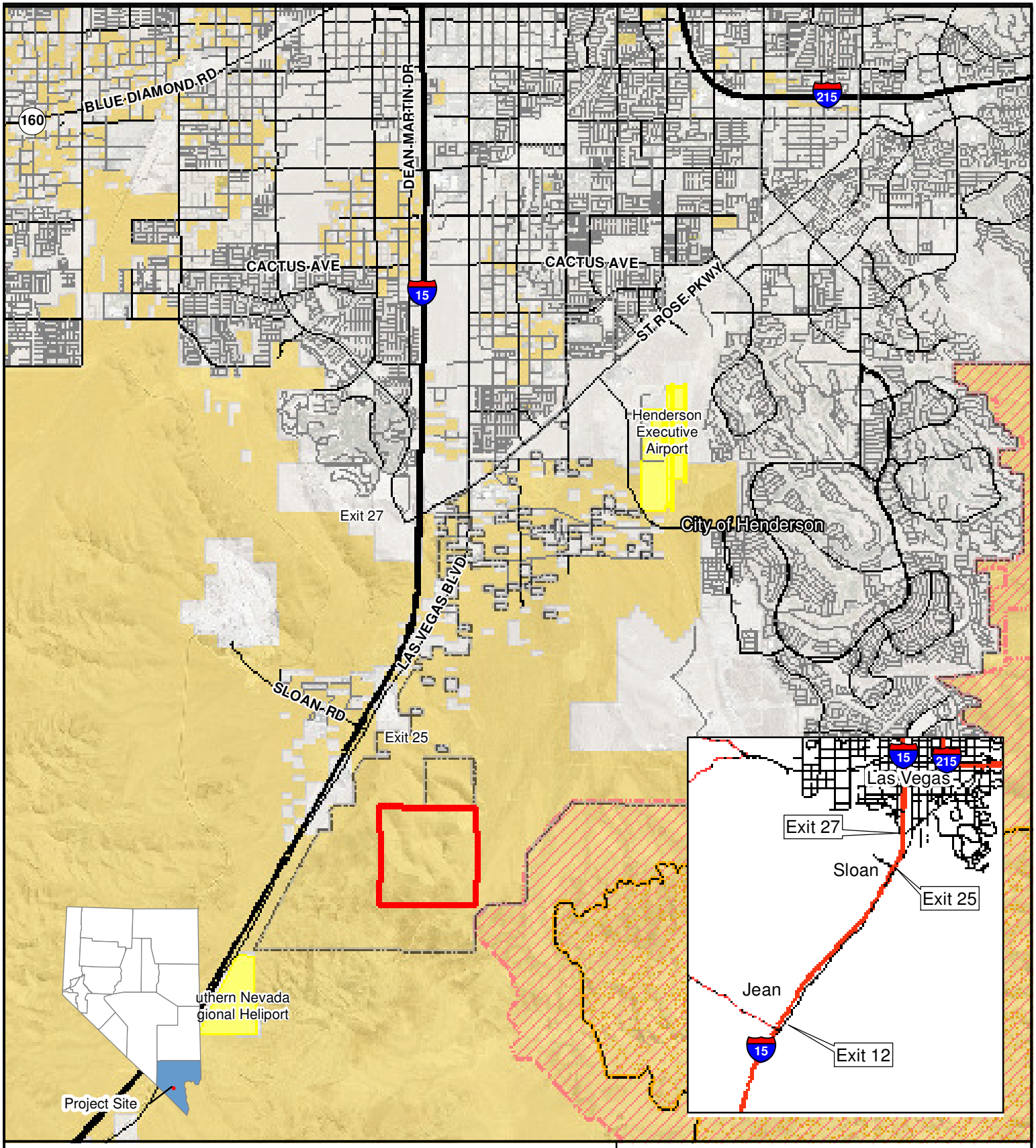
1 0.5 0 1 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.8-2
Key Observation Points

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

Proposed Action Area
City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
Designated Wilderness
National Conservation Area
Airport
Bureau of Land Management
Private

1 inch = 7,000 feet

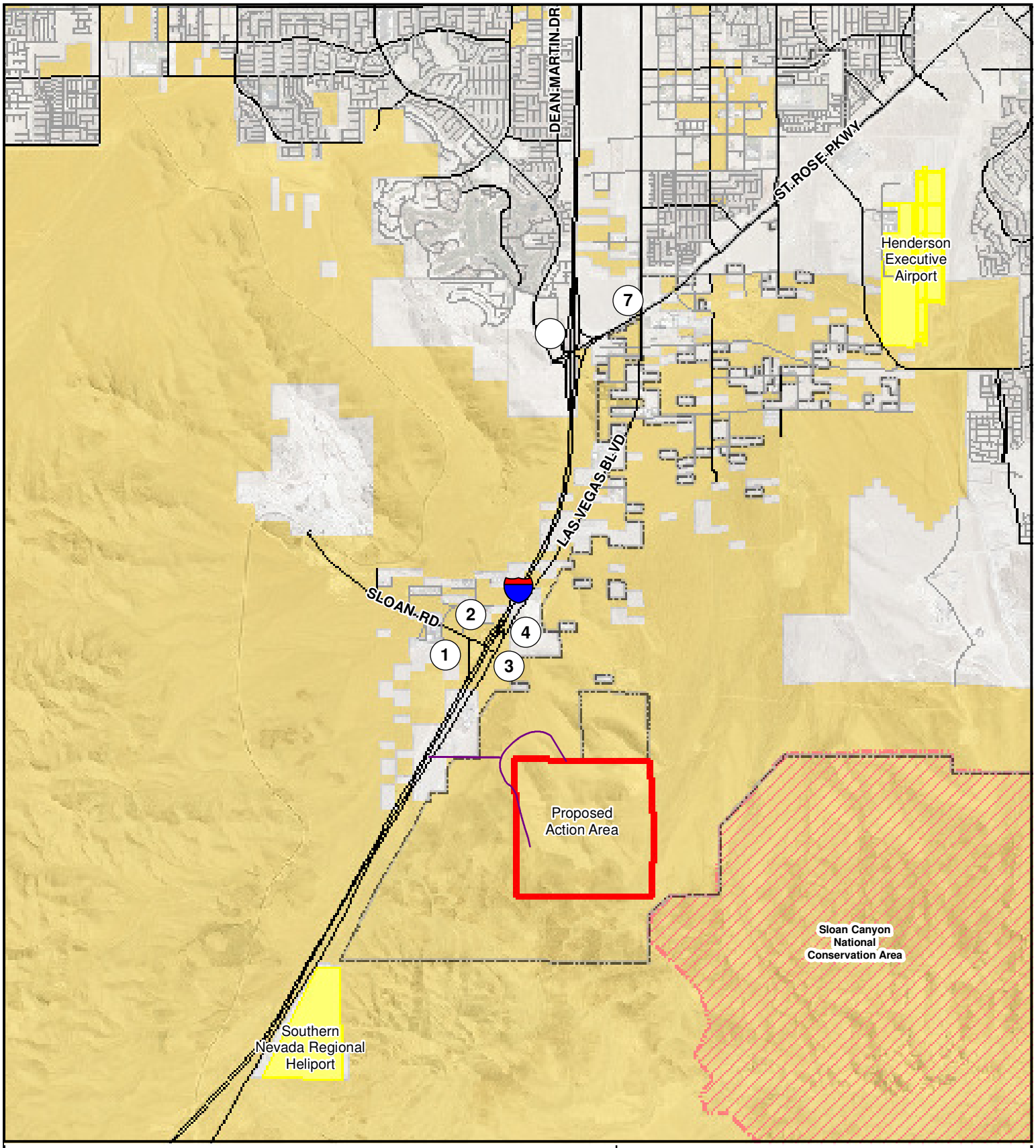
7,000 3,500 0 7,000 Feet

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.10-1
Principal Regional Highways

Prepared by: ATKINS



Access Road & Utility Corridor
Proposed Action Area
City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
Airport
National Conservation Area
Bureau of Land Management
Private

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification

1 inch = 5,000 feet

5,000 2,500 0 5,000 Feet

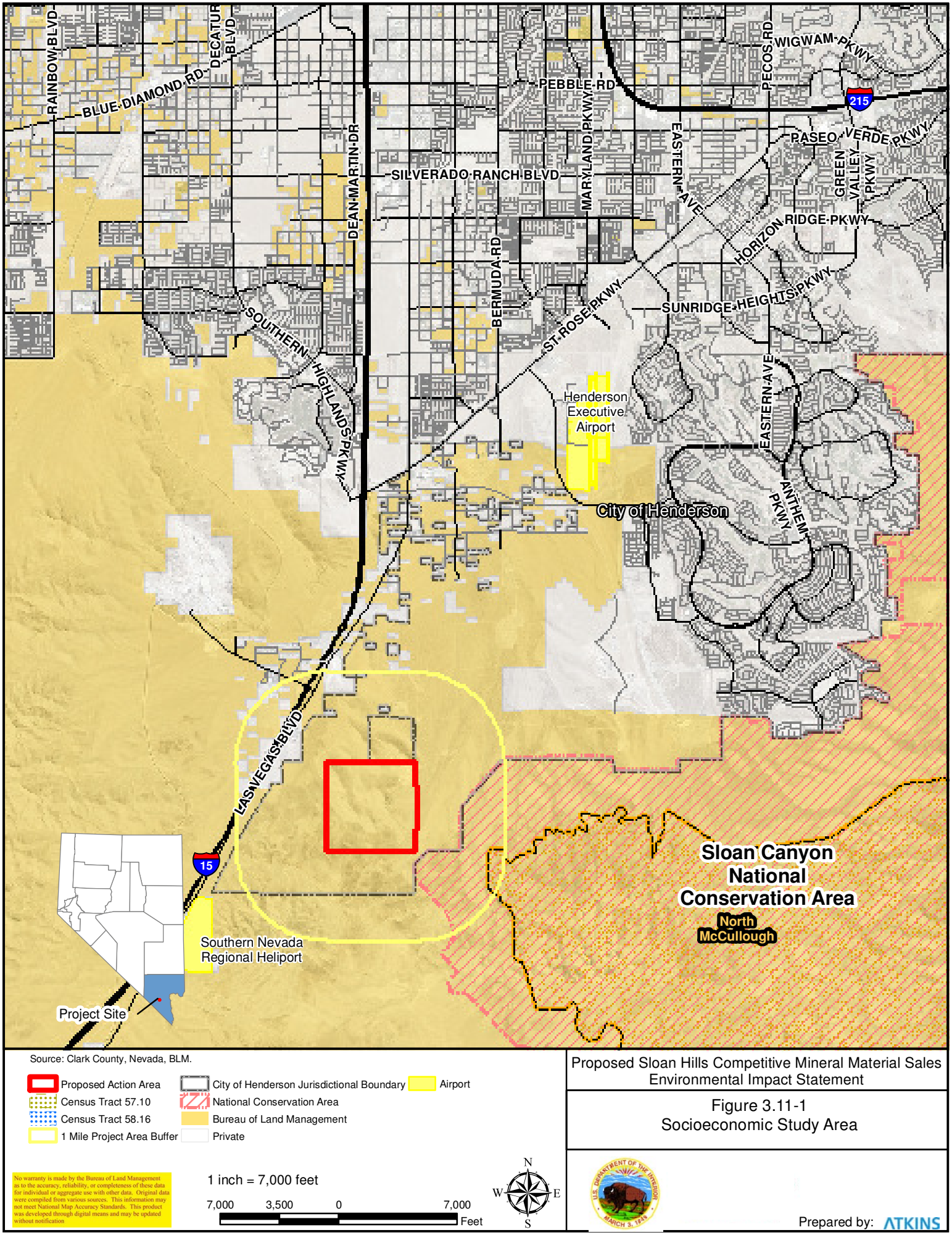
N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.10-2
2010 Existing Intersection Locations

Prepared by ATKINS

10/13/2010 | TD | X:\Projects\100011108 Sloan Hills EIS\5.0 Maps_Figures_Drawings\GIS\MXD\Fig3.10-2_2010Intersections.mxd



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

Proposed Action Area
Census Tract 57.10
Census Tract 58.16
1 Mile Project Area Buffer
City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
National Conservation Area
Bureau of Land Management
Private
Airport

1 inch = 7,000 feet

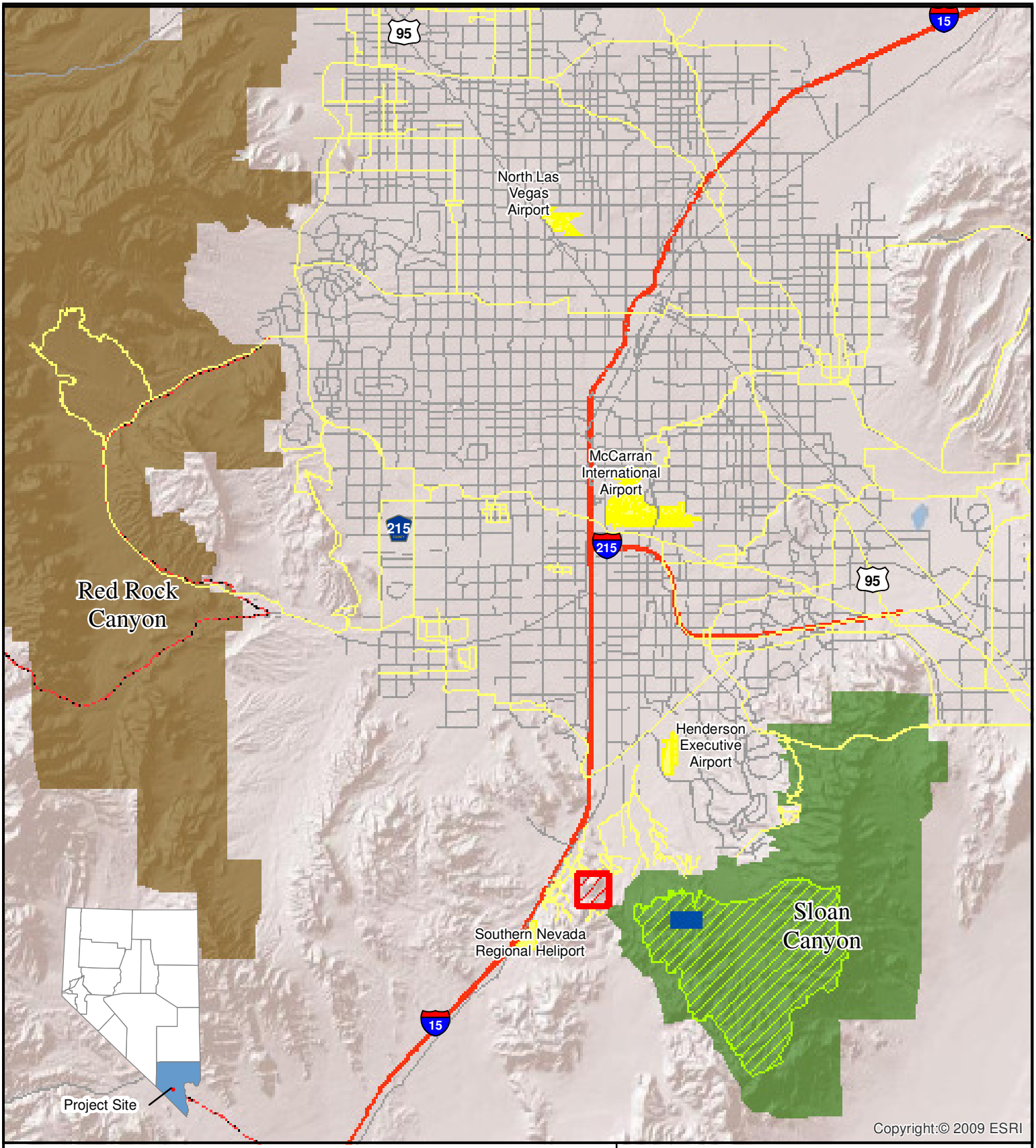
7,000 3,500 0 7,000 Feet

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.11-1
Socioeconomic Study Area

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- Existing Trails
- Sloan Rock
- North McCullough Wilderness Area
- Airport

National Conservation Areas

- Red Rock Canyon
- Sloan Canyon

N W E S

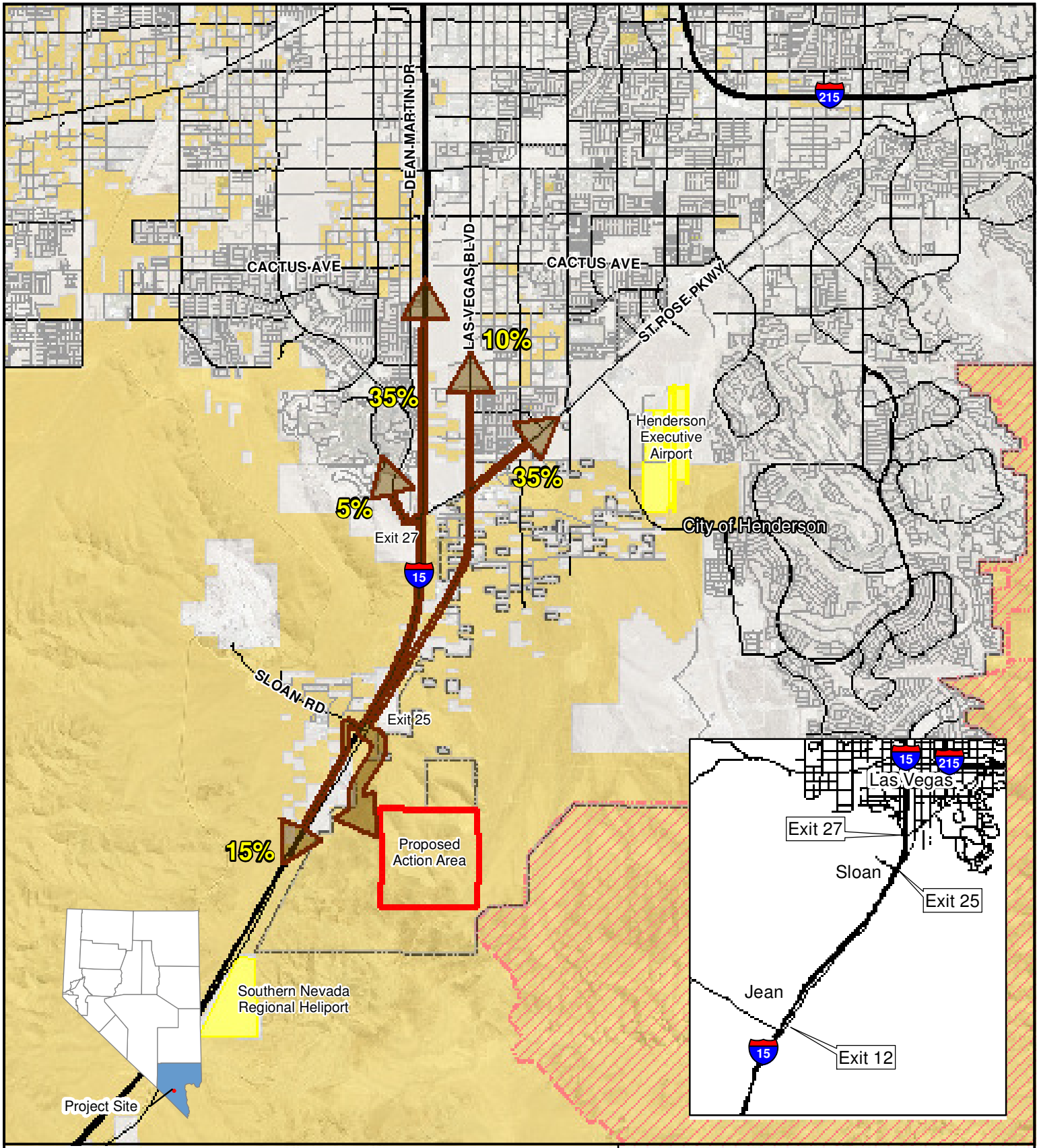
4 2 0 4 Miles

1 inch = 4 miles

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 3.14-1
Recreation/Wilderness Areas

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
- Airport
- National Conservation Area
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private

1 inch = 7,000 feet

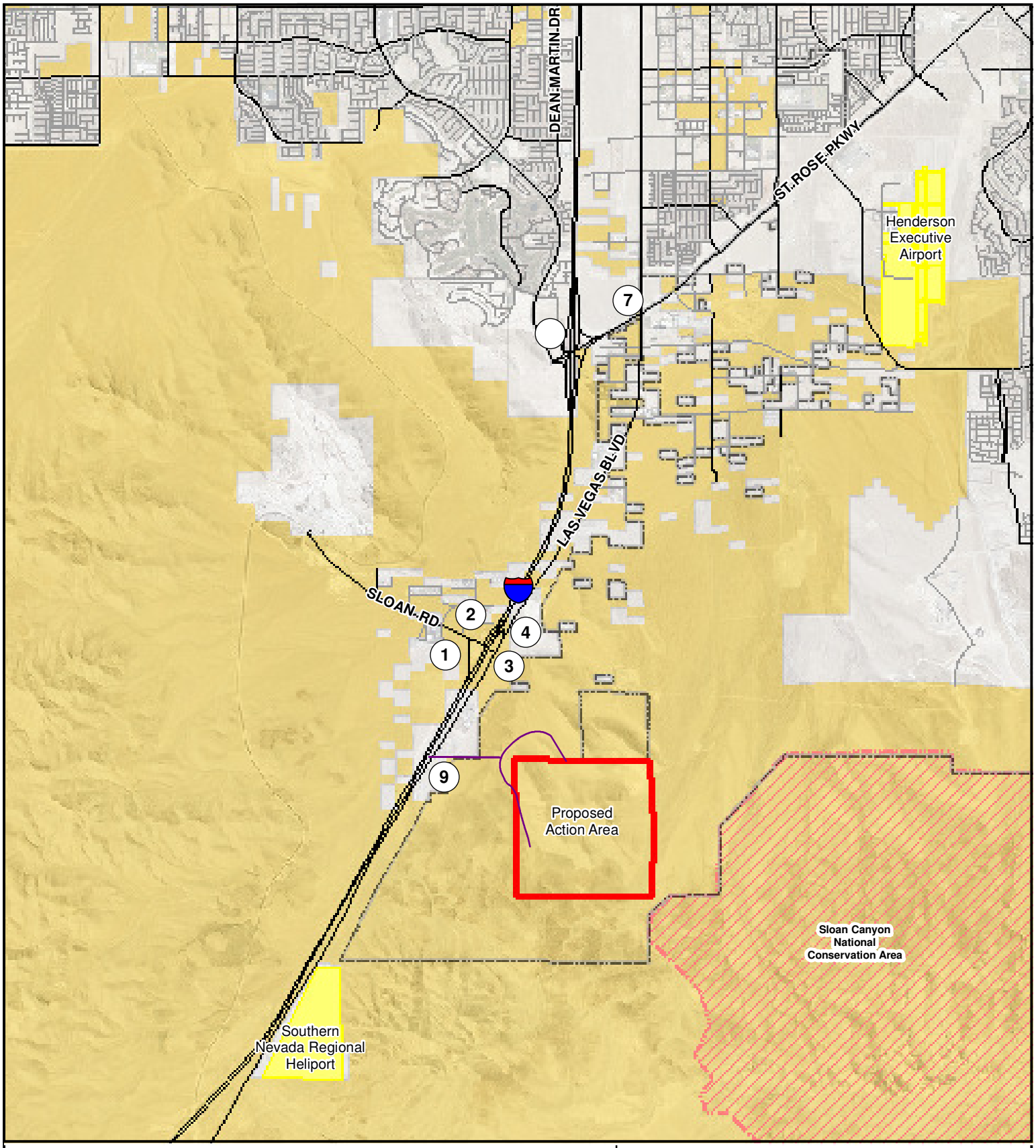
7,000 3,500 0 7,000 Feet

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 4.10-2
Traffic Distribution

Prepared by ATKINS



Access Road & Utility Corridor
Proposed Action Area
City of Henderson Jurisdictional Boundary
Airport
National Conservation Area
Bureau of Land Management
Private

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification

1 inch = 5,000 feet

5,000 2,500 0 5,000 Feet

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 4.10-3
2010 Existing Plus Alternative 1
Intersections Locations

Prepared by ATKINS

10/13/2010 | TD | X:\Projects\100011108 Sloan Hills EIS\5.0 Maps_Figures_Drawings\GIS\MXD\Fig4.10-3_Intersections.mxd

City of Las Vegas

Boulder City

95

15

215

Project Site

Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- Henderson Open Space and Trails Plan
- Clark County Regional Flood Control District Projects
- Clark County MSHCP
- Clark County Shooting Park
- Fotowatio Apex Solar Power Project
- Frehner Construction Sloan Quarry
- I-15 Sloan Interchange
- I-15 Widening from Sloan to SR 160
- Las Vegas Blvd Widening - Sloan to SR 160
- Lone Mountain Community Pit
- Nextlight Renewable Power, LLC, Silver State Solar Project
- Northern Beltway
- Southern Beltway
- Temporary Rock Crushing Operation
- U.S. Army Reserve
- U.S. Army Reserve Training Facility, Sloan

1 inch = 10 miles

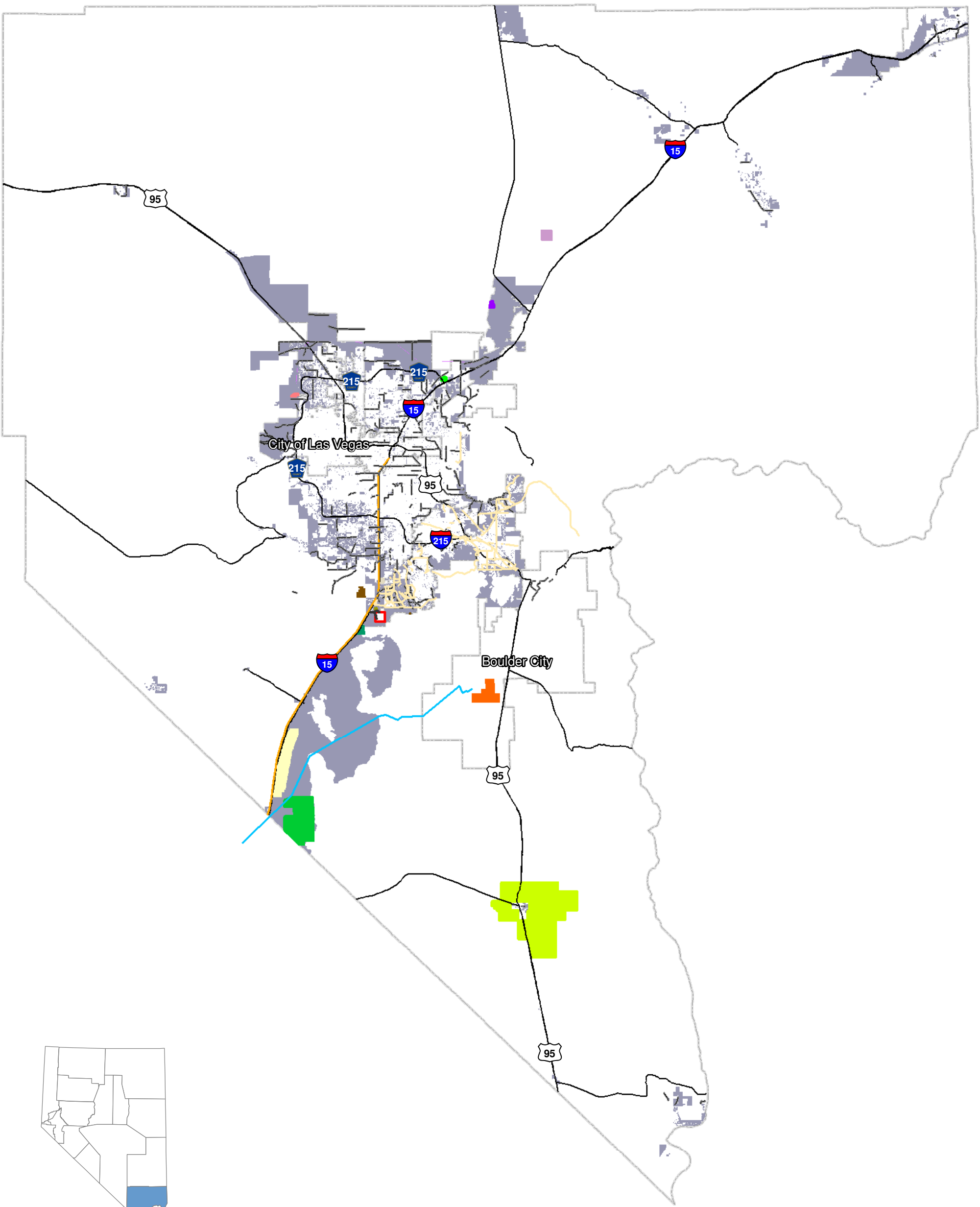
10 5 0 10 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 5.2-2
Present Projects

Prepared by: ATKINS



Source: Clark County, Nevada, BLM.

- Proposed Action Area
- Henderson Open Space and Trails Plan
- Clark County Regional Flood Control District Projects
- Boulder City Renewable Energy Projects
- Desert Xpress
- Duke, Searchlight Wind Project
- Fotowatio Apex Solar Power Project
- Frehner Construction Sloan Quarry
- Lands Identified for Potential Development undr the MsHCP Amendment
- LVVWD Pumping Station Pipeline Discharge and Sloan Reservoir
- Lone Mountain Community Pit
- Moapa Band of Paiutes Solar Project
- Nextlight Renewable Power, LLC, Silver State Solar Project
- Sheep Mountain Parkway
- Sloan NCA Community Center
- Southern Cal. Edison Eldorado – Ivanpah Transmission Project
- Southern Highlands Casino, Resort, and Spa
- Southern Nevada Regional Heliport
- Southern Nevada Supplemental (Ivanpah Valley) Airport
- U.S. Army Reserve

1 inch = 10 miles

10 5 0 10 Miles

N W E S

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales Environmental Impact Statement

Figure 5.2-3 Future Projects

Prepared by: ATKINS

APPENDICES


NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT